THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,355, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 55 Single Copy for Cash.....As. 4

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Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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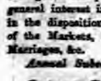
FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail on the 25th August.



THE Clipper Ship LORD RAGLAN, 1,900 tons Register, J. CURRAN, Master. This Ship, one of the White Star line of Australian Passenger Ships, celebrated for her rapid passages, has special accommodation for Passengers, and provides Cabin furniture and Linen free of expense. Apply to Captain CURRAN on board, or to

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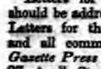

THE fine A. 1 Teak built Clipper Ship *Istamboul*, 1,310 Tons register, A. DEUCHAR, Commander, has excellent accommodation for passengers and room for few tons of light freight for above ports. For particulars apply to

J. N. WADIA'S SONS & Co.

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THE New Steamer NAUZING, Captain GIBSON, will leave this on the 1st proximo. For freight and Deck Passengers, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 19th August 1862.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship BENARES, (1,900 Tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain G. P. WELSH, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on WEDNESDAY, the 27th August, at 5 P.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Monday, the 25th Instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

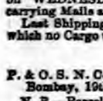
THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 19th Aug. 1862.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Monday, the 25th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



TO China or Calcutta the Steamer ABRATOON APCAR, shortly expected from China.

For particulars apply to
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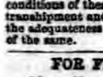

THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, Limited, will despatch the S. S. JOHNSTONE CASTLE, for the above port, with mails and passengers 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For freight and passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
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FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company purpose despatching the Steamer SCINDIAN, to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports on SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 6 A.M., positively.

For particulars apply to Agents as under :—
Agents at COCHIN.—Messrs. Oughterson & Co.
„ CALICUT.—Messrs. W. H. Brown & Co.
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„ MANGALORE.—Mr. Nowrojee Basenjee.
„ COMPTA.—
„ GOA.—Mr. Gomes.
„ VINGORLA.—Mr. Seetaram Suddasew Naik Shroff.
„ RUTNAGHERREE.—Mr. Keshow Gunsett.

For Passage and Freight, apply at the Company's Office, Mellow Street.

L. C. D'MENEZES,
Manager, B. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 16th August 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, to Beypore and intermediate ports on the 29th instant. For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

Agents at VINGORLA.—Wamun Appajee Seeram Kerr.
„ MANGALORE.—R. Dawson & Co.
„ CANNANORE.—J. W. Gerrard.
„ CALICUT & BEYPORE.—James Andrews & Co.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company,
„ Limited."

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per steamer *Indore*, Captain JARMAN, from London, are requested to send off Boats to receive their goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain JARMAN will not be responsible for the condition of goods after they have left the Steamer's side.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents.

Notice to Consignees per "Veteran."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that unless the following goods landed ex *Veteran*, Captain DUNCAN, from Liverpool, and now lying in the Government Godown say :—

D 1/23—23 Crates Crockery, shipped by Messrs. W. H. Nott & Co., are previously claimed, they will be sold by Public Auction, in the Custom House, at 1 P.M. on Saturday the 23rd instant, and the proceeds applied to the payment of Freight and all other charges thereon.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Duncan, and owners of the Ship *Veteran*.

Bombay, 19th August 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Rowantree*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which the same will be landed at the expense and risk of the Consignees, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after leaving the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the Ship.
Bombay, 18th July 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship *Alice Maud's* GIBBS, Commander, from Kurrachee, are requested to send off boats for their goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

S. TYABJEE & Co.,
Agents for the Ship.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Caduceus* from London, are requested to send off boats for them as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

August 4th, 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Celestial Empire*, David Murray, Commander, from Liverpool are requested to send off boats for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense. Captain D. Murray will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
BHOWNUGGUR,
Agent for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 9th August 1862.

THEATRE ROYAL,

GRANT ROAD.

SOLE LESSEE AND MANAGER—MR. H. P. GRATTAN

SATURDAY, 23RD AUGUST 1862.

FIRST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON

OF

MISS E. P. GRATTAN.

MR. and MISS GRATTAN beg to inform the inhabitants of "Bombay" and its vicinity that the above Theatre will re-open on SATURDAY, the 23rd August 1862, with entirely new Scenery and Decorations.

The evening's Performance will commence with the admired Comedy in three Acts, entitled,

STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

SPIDER DANCE.....MISS E. GRATTAN.

To conclude with the entirely new musical Burletta entitled, the

SWISS COTTAGE.

LIZETTE..... ..... MISS E. P. GRATTAN.

(With the following Songs :—Over the Sea, Cigars and Cognac, Shells of the Ocean.)

NATZ LECKE..... MR. H. P. GRATTAN.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
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To commence at 8 o'clock P.M.

Tickets to be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and *Times of India*.

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ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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HOME NEWS, dated 10th and 18th July, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

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AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Revised Editions now available.

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AND

EAST STREET, POONA.

COLLARD AND COLLARD'S SQUARE PIANO, shipped on board the *Sydney Eggars*, may be expected shortly. These Instruments need no flourishing advertisement. They are all that could be wished for. Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

July 17th, 1862.

BY THE LAST OVERLAND MAIL.

A CHOICE and select assortment of Alpacca Umbrellas. Impervious to rain.

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Church Gate Street, Fort.

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MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay, 21st June 1862.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE BEAUTIFUL BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND BITCH, quite young, has passed all the ordeals of a Bombay season, belonging to a Gentleman leaving the Presidency. She can be seen by giving three hours' previous notice. Apply to DOSSABHOY & BYRAMJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 14th August 1862.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Sundries lately received.

GOLD PEN AND PENCIL HOLDERS.

Mordan's Gold Pen and Pencil Holders, combined, engine turned pattern with elegant bulb seal top .....Rs. 64 0
Ditto with circular head 60 0

PLOTTING SCALES.

Boxwood Plotting Scales, set of six with offsets in a case 18 0
Ivory Plotting Scales, set of six with offsets in a case 40 0

CRAYON PAPER.

Imperial, crayon paper white, per quire 9 0

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Swan Table Brushes of 3 sizes large.....2, 4, 6 0
Ditto—Goose, Duck and Crowquill .....1 and 1 8

TRACING CLOTH.

The best, No. 6, 36 inch wide and 24 yards in each roll 22 0

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Mordan's best, large 4to complete with damping box, &c..... 60 0
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LUND'S LETTER CLIPS.

A new patent of 2 patterns, ...8 annas and 1 0

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The best Mogul as usual 2 0

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In great variety Magnum Bonum, &c.

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Bushle's Air Tight, large size 3 8
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A considerable selection of cut glass Inks with hinge tops, by Mordan and others, from 3 inch to 1 inch .....
Glass Inks, with moveable covers, much approved, of sizes.....

FOILS, BOXING GLOVES, &c.

Foils Masks and Gloves set for 2 ..... 25 0
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Rodgers Ebony handles .....Rs. 6, 7 0
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For Clubs and Mess Tables, extra large covered with thick morocco black covers and 2 pockets 14 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

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NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A.M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P.M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P.M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

The Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Military Square, when the Report of the Directors for the past year will be read, and Auditors appointed for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may be brought before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books will be closed until the General Meeting has been held.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BABAJEE CASSINATH,
Secretary.

G. E. S. & W. Mills Office, Bombay, 4th August 1862.

To the Shareholders of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company will be held at the Company's Office, Medow Street, on WEDNESDAY the 27th of August next, at one o'clock P.M.

As important matters will be brought before the Meeting, a full attendance is particularly requested.

By order of the Directors,
L. C. D'MENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Co.

Bombay, 20th August 1862.

NOTICE.

THE ADVERTISER, who has had considerable experience in the tuition of children, will be glad to meet with an engagement in a European or Native family. Satisfactory references can be given. Apply at this Office.

WANTED A WET NURSE.

FOR A CHILD about four months' old, to proceed to England Overland by an early Steamer. Address "W.," Office of this paper.

Bombay, 14th August 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE—My Brother, MR JAMES GAYNOR, will attend to the business carried on by me at No. 5, (not at No. 3, as of old) Forbes Street, during my temporary absence in England.

THOMAS GAYNOR.

14th July 1862.

N.B.—The New House is beautifully fitted up, and has Bath, Billiard, and Airy Bed-rooms.

Morning Papers filed. Charges as usual.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

TO TIMBER CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st proximo, for the supply of two hundred tons of good sound Teak, of the following dimensions, viz. :—

From 18 to 26 feet in length, and not less than 14 inches square.

The Timber to be delivered at the Mooltan Ghât at the Contractor's risk and expense.

R. W. STEVENS,
Agent.

Lahore, July 15, 1862.

NOTICE.

VEHAR WATER SUPPLY, Tinned Lead, or Composition Pipe laid down.

For lengths of over 100 Feet.

½ Inch per foot	As.	12
¾ „ „ „	„	14

Meters not necessary for houses under Rs. 75 per month assessment.

Apply to

G. BURSTALL & Co.,
Chinchpoogly.

MESSRS. LAWSON & McKENZIE,

SHIP CHANDLERS, &c. &c.,

No. 6, MEDOW STREET, FORT

HAVE on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities ; also a large assortment of Oilman Stores at very reasonable rates.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company "Limited," will be held at Company's Office at Coorla, on SATURDAY the 30th inst. at half-past 3 o'clock P. M., when the accounts and proceedings of the Company will be laid before the Shareholders.

Bombay, 15th August 1862.

THE RED BOOT.

JUST RECEIVED per Ship *Colorcon* and *Defiance*, a fresh supply of superior London-made (specially to order) of

Gentlemen's Kid Patent Elastic Boots.
„ Red French Elastic do.
Ladies' Black, Red, Bronze, Cashmere, Military Heel Elastic Boots.
Youths and Children Boots and Shoes, to Button, Lace or Elastic.
Hummum Street. RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

JUST RECEIVED—

Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, by James McCabe, London.
Do. do., by John Jones, Strand London.
Doctor's Independent Seconds, and Race Watches Gold.
Do. do. do. Silver.
Ladies Open-faced Watches, by Thornhill Brothers and Co.
Do. do. do., by Binoet.
Gentlemen's Silver Hunting do., by Binoet, from Rs. 20 to 55.
Do. do. Open-faced, by do., from Rs. 18.
Circular, Tent or Palanquin Clocks, eight days winding, Watch movement centre seconds, will work in any position—Rs. 35.
Do. do. without centre seconds—Rs. 25.
Small circular Time-pieces with alarum—Rs. 18.

MASONIC JEWELS.

Master Masons.
Past Masters.
Roya lArch.
Mark Master.
A beautiful assortment of Ladies' best Gold Wristlets.
Do. do. Brooches, from Rs. 18 to 200.
French Paste-diamond Brooches—Rs. 3.
Best Gold Ear-rings of the latest fashion, from Rs. to 36.
French Paste-diamond do., Rs. 12.
Gentleman's Gold Studs, from Rs. 7 to 36.
Do. Sets of Studs, Sleeve Links and Collar Stud—Rs. 40.
Do. do. Sleeve Links—Rs. 15.
Do. Tortoise-shell Links, per pair—Rs. 1
Best Gold Lockets for one, two and four miniatures.
Gold Sleepers—Rs. 3-8 and 5.
Gold Crosses Enamelled—Rs. 10.
Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, latest patterns, from Rs. 35.
Gentlemen's Gold Albert, do. from Rs. 35.
Silver Neck Chains each—Rs. 6.
Silver Albert, from Rs. 5-8 to 10.
Ladies Gold Rings, set with valuable stones and brilliants, from Rs. 25.
Gentlemen's solid Gold Rings, from Rs. 10 to 40.
Do. Gold Scarf Pins, from Rs. 15 to 36.
Do. Gilt do. do. each—Rs. 4.
Best Gold Wedding Rings.
Do. do. Keepers.
Do. Chains from Rs. 4 to 30.
Coral Charms, in bunches of 10, set in Gold—Rs. 5 per bunch.
Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs, from Rs. 100 to 130.
Do. do. Children's do. do. from Rs. 30 to 50.
Babies' Silver Whistles with Bells and Coral handles from Rs. 6 to 10.
Children's Presentation set of Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon in morocco cases, from Rs. 14 to 30.
Ladies Silver Thimbles each—Rs. 1-8.
Ladies Gold do. from Rs. 15 to 18.
Solid Silver Snuff Boxes, from Rs. 30 to 40.
Do. do. do. Enamelled, from Rs. 38 to 40.
Silver Tea Measures each—Rs. 2.
Do. Salt Spoons do.—Rs. 1-8.
Do. Pickle Forks do.—1-8.
Do. Butter Knives do.—Rs. 5.
Silver Chuck Muck cases, each—Rs. 8.
Ladies Companions of Pearl, Tortoise-shell, Wood and Leather fitted with Silver mounted, Scissors, Thimble, Pencils, Pen-knife, Scent Bottle, Memorandum Card and Bodkin.
Cruet Stands.
Plated Candlesticks.
Silk and Braid Guards for Eye-glasses.
Best Pebble Spectacles.
Best Pebble Eye-glasses, single and double.
Best Goggles,
Jet and Alluminum Jewellery, in great variety.
American and English Clocks.
Skeleton Clocks with Glass Domes.
Opera Glasses.
Thermometers, &c., &c.

Watches made to order.

Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co., Practical Watch makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers, and Direct-Importers from London and Geneva.

Bombay, Established 1851.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that SHALUM BIN SULLAMON-JEE IMDAPOORWUR has contracted with SHA MAUDUN TESSEY and SHA VURDHON NENSEY, to sell to them all that Government land with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Chambarwada 1st Row without the Fort, which said ground is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 980, and which said House is assessed by the Collector of assessments under No. 50. [illegible] all persons having any claim by way of mortgage or otherwise on the said premises [illegible] thereof, are required to make the same [illegible] undersigned within 14 days from the date [illegible] otherwise the purchase will be completed with[illegible]ance to any claim there may be.

KELLY AND HORE,
Solicitors for the Purchaser.

Bombay Castle, 13th August 1862.

TO LET.

THE SPACIOUS AND AIRY APARTMENTS lately occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Mornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

TO LET.

ONE HOUSE in Love Lane, and a large and Commodious BUNGALOW in the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The first and second Floors of an Office, in Rampart Row. For further particulars, apply to

LEGGATT & Co.,
3, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 15th May 1862.

TO LET,

FROM THE 1ST SEPTEMBER NEXT.—A Commodious and Airy Bungalow, situated at Middle Colaba, facing the Sea, and commanding an excellent view of the Malabar Hill, matted and papered, with a separate entrance, and Out-houses, with a Garden tastefully laid out with rare and lovely Plants, and with an excellent Fountain playing in the Compound. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., House Agents, No. 2, Bell Lane, Fort.

WEDDING, VISITING CARDS, &c.

ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular* care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2) Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1846.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

*** *No connection whatever with any of the Booksellers in Bombay.*

24, Apollo Street.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH Batch of Edinburgh OATMEAL.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Church Gate Street, Fort.

PIANOFORTE SYMPATHETIC.

A PERFECTLY new invention exists in the so-called Pianofortes, giving intensity to the vibration, and equalizing the tone in the extreme octaves, the Instrument has eighty-five (86) notes (7 *octaves, full*) is warranted of the most perfect manufacture, containing no less than four new patents each distinctly registered by the first Pianoforte makers in the world.

With Pianists in general these Instruments will become special favorites—there are a few just opened at the Rooms in Rampart Row for inspection and trial and which have been pronounced *brilliant*.

Intending purchasers will be surprised at the beauty and intrinsic value of these first class Pianofortes, which are cheaper than either Broadwoods, Collards, or Erards, of similar make and pretensions.

HERBERT & Co.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, 18th August 1862.

STAFF CORPS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Messrs. J. & W. WATSON & Co. have received information respecting the Uniform to be worn by Officers of the Staff Corps of each Presidency. Orders for the whole or any portion of the Uniform will be immediately attended to, and the favour of their being sent in as early as possible is requested.

Those in hand will be now proceeded with.

THE NEW CAVALRY AND INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN, that Messrs. WATSON & Co. have received from the H. E. GUARDS plans illustrating the Dress Regulations of the 19TH, 20TH and 21ST HUSSARS. Supplies of the whole of th Laces, &c. therein ordered, as well as of the Ornaments, Buttons, &c. required by the NEW INFANTRY REGIMENTS, having arrived, orders for every part o these Uniforms can be executed forthwith, and they ar respectfully solicited.

1, Hummum Street, June 24, 1862.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

BOOKS LATELY PUBLISHED SUITABLE FOR BOOK CLUBS, &c.

Vacation Tourists and Notes of Travel in 1861. Edited by FRANCIS GALTON. 8vo. cloth. Rs. 10-8.

MR. Galton's care has succeeded in discovering a series of writers who have nearly all travelled with a view to something worth seeing and worth describing within a moderate compass. . . . This volume of 'Vacation Tourists' is a decided improvement on that of last year. There is a greater variety of subjects ; the travellers have visited more sources of interest in countries comparatively near. . . . Altogether, the forms a very agreeable volume."—*London Review*, May 17, 1862.

PEAKS, PASSES, AND GLACIERS ; being excursions by members of the Alpine Club, edited by E. S. KENNEDY, M.A., 2 vols. 8vo. cloth, with many maps and plates. Rs. 30.

"There is no lack of entertainment for those who seek for no more, and are careless of topography. The paper of Mr. Kennedy, the President of the Club, on the ascent of the Pizze Bernina, is one of the best of its kind that we have ever seen, and is superior to any single contribution in the first series. The writings of Messrs. Stephen and Hardy, two well-known Cambridge tutors, are always lively and amusing ; and Mr. Ormsby's narrative of the ascent of the Grivola is so good that it makes one regret that he has contributed no more. Mr. Tuckett, to whom are due the copious and accurate lists of peaks and passes appended to the second volume, is perhaps the most skilful in combining amusement with instruction."—*Saturday Review.*

A YEAR IN SWEDEN, including a visit to the Isle of Gottland, by HORACE MARRYAT, 2 vols., Maps and Illustrations ; crown 8vo. cloth. Rs. 21.

"He has written a book which is not merely readable, but valuable. Its value will, perhaps, be most appreciated by those who use it as a 'Murray,' and take it as their companion to the places of which it speaks. The writer's endless store of anecdote and legend acquire an interest, while his clear and graphic descriptions of scenes, buildings, &c., will lessen much of the toil of exploration. Mr. Marryat has well described the prominent characteristics of the country and its inhabitants. Of the popular tales, those which illustrate the introduction of Christianity and its partial mingling with the older faith are the most interesting. Some of them are very beautiful."—*Literary Budget.*

NEW EDITION OF SIR J. E. TENNENT'S WORK ON CEYLON. Fifth Edition, with 9 Maps, 17 Plans and Charts, and 90 Engravings on Wood, in 2 vols. 8vo. Rs. 31-4.

This Edition, which is thoroughly revised, contains 2 new Maps and a new Chapter on Buddhism and Demon Worship.

"L'éclatant succès de ces deux volumes glorifie à la fois le laborieux écrivain qui y a consacré tant d'années d'étude, et la nation Anglaise, à laquelle il s'adresse spécialement. Il a aimé à les montrer

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 20th August 1862.

EXCHANGE.

Business for the Mail has opened at 2s. 07/16d. for Bank Bills and 2s. 06¾ to 2s. 011/16d. per Documentary paper.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 09/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s.11/16d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s.07/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	100¼.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	100.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 225 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	44 p. cent	92 with divd.
Mazgon Bank	1,000	4½ do.	72 do.
Agra Bank	700	7 do.	90 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	105 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	7 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	10½ do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	10 Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,Consolidated Shares	218.34	2½ do.	Rs. 5 Dis.
Do New Shares	87.34	2½ do.	Rs. 10 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomnl. [ish.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Spinning Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 22,000 pain.
Cotton Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 3,675 do.
Indian Land Mortgage ...	10,000	150 p. sh.	Rs. 14,250 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	6,000	250 p. sh.	Rs. 3,700 do. [pany.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 125 per sh.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Par.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company ...	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	[prem. Rs. 500 to 570
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1500	.....	Rs. 225 Dis.
Great Western Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 150 do.
Throstle Mill Company ...	4,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company...	4,500	.....	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ..... Nominal.
" Loan 1833-56 ..... "
" Loan 1842-55 ..... } 94½
" Loan 1854-55 ..... "
New Five Per Cent. Loan 101½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 112¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 240 Nominal
Carolus.....	" 200 do.
Mexican Dollars.....	" 222 do.
German Crowns.....	" 213 do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106½
Gold Leaf	" 16-6

FREIGHTS.

Rates unchanged—Calcutta and back Rs. 20

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...	£2 15s.	0d. to £3	0s. 0d.
" (Seeds) ...	£1 7s.	6d. to £1	10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready.....	£2 5s.	0d. to £2	7s. 6d.
" (Seeds).....	£2 0s.	0d. to £2	2s. 6d.
To Hull	} No offers.		
To China.....			
To Calcutta	Rs. 9 to 10 per ton.		

PRICES CURRENT (AUGUST 16TH, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :	For candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs. 380 to 382
New Surat	" 382 to 385
New Dholleras, and Bhownagger	" 390 to 395
New Oomrawuttee	" 380 to 385
New Comptu, ...	" 380 to 385
New Dharwar Sawginned	" 510 to 512
New Barsee, and Nuggur	" 365 to 370
New Veraval	" 350 to 355
Khandeish	" 355 to 360
New Pondicherry	" 355 to 360
New Acoote	" 395 to 400
New Mangalore	" 355 to 360
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,615 to 1,620.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs.	7-6 to 7-7 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat..... "	8-2 to 8-4 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)..... "	32 to 33 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) ... "	26 to 27

COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

(*From the Cochin Courier, August* 9.)

DURING the latter part of last week our Oil market indicated every appearance of a slight decline, since which, however, prices have again rallied ; Rs. 98 we believe to have been the highest price paid, but the average rate of purchases have been made to 97 to 97½. No time contracts are reported, the transactions being for small parcels with prompt delivery. The purchases to date are 2,600 Candies against 1,000 same time last year and 7,000 in 1860. Wet weather has again set in and this will interfere considerably with the Oil churking. The crop of nuts is well reported upon, and should no unforseen accident occur, we may look for large supplies during January and February.

COIR YARN.—Has been coming forward very freely and prices have advanced. For good mixed sorts Rs. 40 to 50 according to quality is asked. Of the really fine kind, small twist, there is none to be had.

In other produce there is nothing doing, nor can we look for much activity until the coast opens.

We have advices from Tinnevelly to 2nd instant. During the preceding 8 days nothing had been done in the Cotton market ; safe sellers not being inclined to make any contracts. There were buyers at Rs. 220 ; but the Dealers and Chetties talked of Rs. 250.

The vessels loading were the *Relief* for Orders, *Maldan* and *New Great Britain* both for London, and there were expected the *Sarah Sands, Veteran*, and *Meticite*. These together would remove, it was expected about 30,000 bales.

EXCHANGE.

On Bombay, sight	Rs.	1	0 0 per cent.
2 days' sight	"	1	8 0 "
15 days' sight	"	1	12 0 "
Madras, sight	"	0	14 0 "
3 days' sight	"	1	0 0 "
30 days' sight	"	1	8 0 "
Colombo, 3 days' sight	"	1	8 0 "
15 days' sight	"	1	14 0 "
London, 6 mths' sight	"	2s.	1d. "
3 mths' sight	"	2s.	0¾d. "
Sight..... ...	"	2s.	0¼d. "

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
By Telegraph from Madras.

5½	per cent.	} No Telegram this
5	" do.	
4	" do.	week.

BANKS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorized to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—
THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and posit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.
The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s. 0d.
" 4 months' sight.....	1s. 11¾d.
" 3 months' sight.....	1s. 11¾d.
" 2 months' sight.....	1s. 11¾d.
" 1 month's sight.....	1s. 11¾d.
" On demand.....	
On Scotland	} 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland	
Circular Notes.....	1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at the highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.
NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacsimant for payment of the Interest in London.
Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.
Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.
A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 29th May 1862. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

UPON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.

Ditto	at 4	ditto	1s. 11d. do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s.1 11d. do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.
On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 22nd May 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" On demand			
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s.	11¾d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.
Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.
The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.
Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.
The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—
If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay, 1st May 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Aug. 19	Maharaj (s).....	Kidder.....	Surat 18 Aug.
	Lord 19 (s)?....	Jarman	London 27 May.
	Sea Lion	Alexander ...	Mauritius 4 Aug.

Departure.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	To.
Aug. 19	Manchester (s)	McDonald ...	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Indore*, from London.—Mr. Merwanjee Bomanjee.

Per steamer *Maharaj*, from Surat.—Mr. and Mrs. Baker ; Captain Nott ; Mr. Daymon and 75 deck.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Manchester*, to Surat.—89 natives.

Port Clearances.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Saab Allum*, C. Ricker, bound to Coast, Calcutta and Andaman slands.
Ship *Robina*, M. Coates, bound to Akyab.
Ship *Winterthur*, W. H. Sheward, bound to Calcutta.

IMPORT MANIFEST.

From Junglbar.

Brig *Gazelle*.—2 packages Coffee, 4 packages Mats, 28 packages Treasures, 5 packages Sharkfins, 24 pieces E. Teeth, 206 packages Chora, 28 packages Moog, 84,000 Nos. Cocoanuts, 123 packages Cloves, 480 pieces Colehry, 9 cases Turpentine, 5 boxes Tobacco, 14 cases Piece Goods, 1 package Aloes, 36 packages Cowdies, 25 packages Merchandise, 5 packages Sundries.

From Jooda & Hodooda.

Surge.—23 packages Mats, 170 packages Coffee, 50 packages Sena Leaves, 2 soora Treasures, 17 numbers Copper Pots, 2 packages Akulkura, 2 packages Piece Goods.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 19TH AUGUST 1862.

For London.

Defiance.—1,000 bags Linseed, 1,750 cwt., S. Burstall & Co.
Victory.—62 bags Coffee, 108¼ cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung ; 12 cases Herabole, 25 cwt. 2 qr. 14 lbs. ; 2 cases Moye Teeth, 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 13 lbs., Sowchund Golabchund ; 201 pieces E. Teeth, 3 cwt. 12 qrs. 15 lbs., Bhimjee Canjee.
Istamboul.—8 packages Coffee, 3 cwt., Hurridass Narronjee ; 46 packages Senna Leaves, 78 cwt., 1 qr. 26 lbs., Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy.
Bates Family.—6¼ bales Cotton, 22½ cwt., Rustomjee Furdoonjee & Co.
Chidwickburry.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ardaseer Dhunjeebhoy ; 210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Woomersy Mooljee ; 48 bales Orchilla Weeds, 142 cwt., Govindram Luckmiram ; 2 packages Indian Oilmanstores, Martin Young and Co.
Golconda.—5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Mooljee Hirjee ; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Govind Hurry.
Bucton Castle.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dinshaw Maneckjee ; 227½ bales Cotton, 795 cwt., Meer Sassoon Moosy.
Zouave.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.
Lord Raglan.—56 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., S. & N. Nanabhoy ; 50½ bales Cotton, 176½ cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Mody.
Mary Stenhouse.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt. Mooljee Sowjee ; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Maneck Bhimjee ; 140 bales Cotton, 490 cwt., Jayseeram Cursuaram ; Loose Bones, 10 cwt., Jooma Natha ; Loose Buffaloe Horns, 100 cwt., Hormusjee Framjee ; 360 bags Surasee Seed, 540 cwt., R. Souzba and Co. ; 41 bales Wool, 123 cwt., Gunsy Trickum ; 235 bales Cotton, 822½ cwt., Dinshaw Maneckjee.
Queen of the West.—29 bales Cotton, 101½ cwt., Currumchund Golabchund.
Thomas Mitchell.—225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Bomonjee Khodadad Erance ; 110 bales Cotton 385 cwt., P. & D. F. Cama & Co.
Celuta.—101½ bales Cotton, 355¼ cwt., Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Peroshaw Shapoorjee.
Contest.—4 bales Cotton, 14 cwt., Richie Steuart and Co. ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Gooculdass Cullianjee.
Norah Greame.—170 bales Cotton, 595 cwt., Dhunjee Natha ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Jeatha Megjee ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.
Eurocly don.—109 bags Beans, 49 cwt. 26 lbs., J. H. Moore and Co.

For Singapore.

Nurbudda.—219 packages Cloves, 264 cwt., 2 packages Bees Wax, 2 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs., Gopaldass Mowjee.

For Calcutta.

Maria Gray.—2 cases E. Ghiaiz, 160 pieces, Chooniram Jeyraz ; 5 cases E. Chiniz, 300 pieces, Hurkison Sittaram ; 2 bales E. W. Twists, 600 lbs., Gumbeermull Budreedass ; 1 package Jarry Cocoanuts, 12 numbers, Chotalall Rambux.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdahh, 20 (dag-ship), Frushard ...	Bombay.
*204	Assyria, (paddle), ...	
*346	Auckland, (paddle), ...	Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty ...	Kurrachee.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop), ...	Advertised for sale.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley..	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Seib) ...	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Fridge ...	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt...	Bombay.
205	Cursetjee, (flat)	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley ...	Kurrachee.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), De Belen...	Bombay.
274	Ethamey, (flat)...	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish ...	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought ...	Under orders for Bombay.
*1450	Feroze, 18 (paddle), Sconce..... ...	Bombay.
215	Goolamar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda...	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
800	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood.... ...	Kurrachee on route. to Bombay.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), ...	Harbour Defence, Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	Aden.
167	Maria, (schooner)	Bombay.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner), ...	Kurrachee.
204	Niamod, 2 (paddle),...	River Indus.
335	Pianet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	River Indus.
149	Prieal, (screw), Searle..... ...	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier ...	Bengal Public Works Department.
835	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison... ...	River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ...	Bombay.
510	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
49	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 brigantine), ...	Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), ...	Advertise for sale.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams	Aden.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

955 Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c.l. May 12)
579 Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co. (c. l. June 5)

FOR LONDON VIA CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

1310 Istamboul, Dauchar—Jehangihr N. Wadia. (c.l. May 10)

FOR COCHIN AND LONDON.

413 Euphrates, Cowen.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

3153 Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. May 16)
886 Bucton Castle—G. S. King & Co. (c. l. July 10)
668 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co. (c. l. August 2)
1046 Childwickbury—Martin Young & Co. (c. l. June 5)
1120 Contest, Jennings—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. July 18)
1353 Eurocly don, Wright—Martin, Young & Co. (c. 18. Aug.)
575 Egeria, Storey—John Clover Co. (c. l. Aug. 7.)
1104 Forest Rights, Thomson—Grey & Co. (c. l. July 10)
1124 Golconda, Dais—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 5)
1213 Harry Puddenay—Smith, Bates & Co. (c. l. Aug. 8)
1904 Lord Raglan, Curren—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 12)
1242 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. July 22)
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Aug. 15)
1091 North Greame, Baker—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. July 28)
1569 Oriental, Hill—Dursejee Jamsetjee & Co. (c. l. July 29)
1435 Queen of the West—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. July 23)
578 Thomas Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Aug. 7)
682 Veritas, Carry—E. Lathum & Co.
1220 Zouave, Griffiths—Ewart, Latham & Co. (d. l. July 10)

FOR HAVRE.

553 Daylight, Smith—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 30)

FOR MANILLA.

1060 Caribou, Cameron—Lawrence & Co.

FOR AKYAB.

716 Nile, Young—W. and A. Graham & Co.
791 Robina Coates—Coupland & Co.

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

960 Benares, Wright.

FOR CHINA.

907 Emeu, Rennoldson.

FOR SINGAPORE.

854 Dora, Rose—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. July 16)

FOR CALCUTTA.

524 Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan. (c. l. Aug. 4)
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)
353 Tezzer, John Shaw—H. Mansfield Smith. (c. l. Aug. 8)
688 Winterthur, Seward—A. H. Huschke & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

609 Shaw Allum, Profrung—Hajee Ebhram. (c. l. July 24)
609 Fazel Bharj, Nacoda—Hajee Ebhram. (c. l. July 17)

FOR RANGOON.

641 China, Logan—Wallace & Co. (c. l. July 23)

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

74 Sullamattee, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee. (c. l. May 27)

FOR KURRACHEE.

269 Champion, Owen—Jowraz Sazen. (c. l. July 18)
450 Coringa (s), Calder—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Aug. 15)

FOR MAURITIUS.

250 Nasry, Nacoda—L. Samjee. (c.l. July 7)

FOR ZANZIBAR.

446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—Cassum Natha. (c. l. July 21)

FOR COLOMBO.

155 Keeruta Roodeen—Dhunjee Bhicajee Khan. (c. l. Aug. 4)

NOT FIXED.

783 Victoria, Sanderson, John Clover & Co.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN PRUSHARD, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 19th August 1862.

Mr. W. T. H. Wilson, Midshipman, supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, is permitted leave to proceed to England under the sanction of Government Resolution No. 507 of the 15th July 1862.

Assistant Apothecary Fonseca, supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, is allowed leave of absence from the 23rd to 29th instant, to proceed to Bassein.

With reference to Squadron Orders of the 5th instant, Mr. Daniell, Purser, is allowed an extension of privilege leave until the 22nd proximo, to remain in the Deccan.

It is with regret the Officiating Commander-in-Chief has to announce the death of Henry Eldon, boy of the *Elphinstone*, which took place in the European General Hospital, this day.

The Officers below named are appointed a Committee to dispose of the effects and settle the estate of the above named individual, being guided in the proceeding, by the instructions contained in G. O. of the 4th July 1854.

Lieut. Etherige, Acting Lieut. Low, and Mr. Arnat, Clerk in charge.

BENGAL.

(From the Calcutta Gazette, August 9.)

With reference to Government General Orders Nos. 256 and 520 of 1859, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, that the tenure of the offices of Agent for Gun Carriages, Agent for Gunpowder, and Superintendent of the Foundry will, as respects future incumbents, be limited to five years, and that such appointments may be retained on promotion to the rank of Colonel regimentally, but will be vacated on promotion to the rank of Colonel Commandant, or on succession to the Colonel's allowance.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 7th August 1862.

Read again the undermentioned Papers on the subject of exempting Tentage, House rent, and other Allowances of Military Officers in Civil employ from the operation of the Income Tax Act :—

Letter from the Government of the Punjab No. 1612, dated 23rd October 1860.

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces No. 126A., dated 15th idem.

Letter from this Department to Government Solicitor No. 10972, dated 3rd November 1860.

Letter from Government Solicitor in reply, No. 429, dated 16th idem, with Advocate General's opinion.

Office Memorandum to the Public Works Department, dated 23rd idem.

Letter from the Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 69A., dated 12th February 1861.

Letter to the Government, North-Western Provinces, in reply No. 2218, dated 5th March 1861.

Office Memorandum from the Public Works Department No. 811, dated 16th idem.

Letter from the Government of Madras No. 926, dated 24th April 1861.

Financial Resolution No. 8262, dated 2nd July 1861.

Office Memorandum from the Military Department No. 809, dated 17th May 1861.

From the Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 443 A., dated 5th November 1861.

Financial Resolution No. 14162, dated 5th December 1861.

Letter from Officiating Civil Pay-Master, North-Western Provinces, No. 613, dated 11th April 1862.

Letter to Officiating Civil Pay-Master, North-Western Provinces, No. 3308, dated 3rd May 1862, copies whereof were sent to all the Civil Pay-Masters.

Read a letter from the Officiating Civil Pay-Master, Punjab, No. 148, dated 13th June last., and its enclosures, enquiring whether tentage and house allowance of Regimental Officers are exempt from the Income Tax.

Read a Report thereon by the Civil Pay-Master, Fort William, dated 18th ultimo.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council observes that, under the 129th Section of the Income Tax Act, Military Officers are entitled to exemption from the duties in respect of tentage or horse allowance, or any allowance in lieu of house rent which they draw as part of their Military allowances, even though such allowances be chargeable to the Civil Department.

Under the orders of 2nd May 1862 a certain sum out of the pay of Officers in the Staff Corps has been declared to be exempt from Income Tax. This sum was intended to correspond to the tentage allowance drawn by Regimental Officers.

But His Excellency in Council observes that the practice of the several Civil Pay-Masters in regard to the tentage allowance of Regimental Officers, in the Public Works Department, has not been uniform. The Governor General in Council accordingly directs that the tentage allowance of Regimental Officers shall be exempt from Income Tax without regard to the Department against which the allowances of those Officers be chargeable.

Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Public Works Department with reference to its Office Memorandum No. 811, dated 16th March 1861.

Copy also to the Government, North-Western Provinces, with reference to its letter No. 443A., dated 5th November 1861.

Copy also to the Punjab Government with reference to its letter No. 1612, dated 23rd October 1860.

Copy also to the Civil Pay-Master, Punjab, in reply to his enquiry of the 13th June last.

Ordered also, that a copy be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

FOR MARSEILLES.

445 Paul Auguste, Messermaecker—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co
495 Union, Ferrari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

656 Clarendon, King—J. L. Dunolly & Co.
498 Electric, Sprott—D. McIver & Co.
405 Emma, Richmond—T. Lidbetter & Co.
403 Washington, Manand—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MUSCAT.

460 Joodal Barry, Nacoda.

FOR BOMBAY.

736 Adeline, Teresa—Volkart Brothers.
690 Alexander, Tojdan—McIver & Co.
696 Phœbe Dunbar, Richardson—J. L. Dunolly & Co.

NOT FIXED.

600 A. B. Coutts, Robbings.
494 Alice, Anderson—McIver & Co.
650 Clara, McPhun—Ashburner, Ball & Co.
404 Gwalior, Thomson.....Fleming & Co. (For sale)
441 Nemesis .....
710 Ukko .....

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

400	Ark	March 18
731	Brandon, Umfreville ...	
936	City of Carlisle, Pentreath.	July 16
783	Clyde, Jourdain .....E. Bates & Co.	
1192	Cospatrick, Kilmalie.....W. Nicol & Co.	
766	Coromandel, Thompson....	July 7
501	Caroline Agnes, Ovenstone.	
558	Duke of Northumberland, Brown.	
1047	Daniel Rankin, Rankin.	
826	Eloisa, Philpot.....	
766	Empress of India, Thompson.R. Scovell & Co.	June 30
1057	Gloriana, Vaile .....Ewart, Latham & Co.	June 12
810	Gcaforth, Shaw.....Grey & Co.	
	General Havelock, Spowart.	
1112	Her Majesty, Seymour.	
1108	James Smith, Cridhoun...W. & A. Graham & Co.	May 5
678	Lady McDonald, Brunell.. John Tanner & Co.	
541	Naval Brigade, McEwen.. D. H. Cama & Co.	June 20
876	Queen of England, Oates, Ewart, Latham & Co.	
694	Robert Ritson, Brough....	
870	Sydney Eggers, Pitcairn.	June 15
847	Talbot, Spencer.....Grey & Co.	June 15
962	Tyburnia, Cook	May 19
940	Wings of the Wind, Wayle. Forbes & Co.	May 15
1074	Windsor Castle, Pryce...Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	

FROM LONDON VIA ANTWERP.

475	Freya, Major.....A. H. Huschke & Co.	

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1133	Admiral Lyons, Thompson. Lyon Brothers.	June 25
1287	Annot Lyle, Shaw.....	June 18
700	Birkby, Purdy .....B. & A. Hormusjee.	June 11
1006	Charger, Smyth .....Rennie, Scovell & Co.	July 10
	Duke, Hawkins.	
1094	Elizabeth Fry, San	July 5
1134	Epaminondas.....	April 19
1342	Fanny Forsyth, Gillion—E. Bates &

PRISONERS IN THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—The total number of prisoners under confinement in this prison on the 16th instant amounted to 313, of whom 99 were committed under sentence of the Supreme Court; by the Court of Petty Sessions 18; by the Magistrates of Police 165.; by Military Courts Martial, Europeans, 28; and by Military Courts Martial, Natives, 3. The prison is in consequence very crowded, and fears are entertained of the probability of an epidemic breaking out amongst the very numerous prisoners here. A short time ago 50 native prisoners were sent to Poona: it would be advisable, we think, to send more of them to that gaol.

WE have received Cape papers to 16th July last, by the Steamer *Indore*, which arrived in our harbour yesterday from England. The American Ship *Clara Wheeler*, Captain Hiltz, 1,000 tons, bound from Bombay to Liverpool, which was previously reported in this paper as having put into Table Bay leaky, sailed again after having undergone repairs, on the 12th June. Soon after leaving she experienced very bad weather which compelled her to bear up for Simons Bay, where she arrived on the 14th July very leaky, and where she will have to discharge her cargo for repairs.

IT seems to be generally understood that the Hon. W. E. Frere purposes resigning his seat on the bench of the High Court, in which event it is rumoured that the vacancy thus created will be filled by the appointment thereto of Mr. H. Newton or Mr. H. P. St. George Tucker, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India. By the establishment of the High Court, Mr. Newton is displaced, and as the office of Registrar of the Sudder Adawlut has been swept away along with that Court, there will be some difficulty in providing him with a suitable appointment. It is further rumoured that Mr. Tucker comes to Poona from Tanna as acting Judge and Agent for Sirdars, in place of the late Mr. Compton.

There is still a vacancy of a Judgeship in the High Court, which has not yet been filled up from home, and which, it is said, will be conferred on Mr. Taylor, the Master in Equity of the Supreme Court and a Barrister of many years standing, which office will be abolished under the High Court. If such should prove to be the case, it will be following the precedent at Calcutta, the Master in Equity of the Supreme Court there having been raised to the bench of the High Court on the abolition of his office.—*Deccan Herald, August* 18.

IN continuation of Notification No. 121, dated the 15th ultimo, the following Statement of Cash Balances, as reported up to this date, in the Government Treasuries in India at the close of the month of June last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information:—

	1860 June.	1861 June.	1862 June.
	Co's Rs.	Co's Rs.	Co's Rs.
Govt. of India	5,02,55,853	3,42,80,348	5,84,58,420
" Bengal	1,30,42,559	2,04,09,928	2,05,26,780
" N. W. Provinces	3,66,87,108	3,37,23,974	3,28,03,936
" Punjab	1,56,15,571	1,12,55,746	1,12,15,267
" Bombay	4,12,55,436	4,01,02,327	3,43,08,538
" Central Provinces	Included under N. W. P. and Govt. of India and Bombay.		61,59,787
" Deccan	Included under Govt. of India and Madras.		23,90,049
" Madras	2,11,20,776	2,55,37,139	3,07,32,465
Total	17,19,73,904	16,53,00,462	19,05,95,262

STATEMENT of the amount of Government Currency Notes in Circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st July 1862:—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Total.
Notes in Circulation	2,43,00,000	1,52,00,000	31,00,000	4,26,00,000
Silver Coin Reserve	1,99,51,139	42,00,000	31,00,000	2,72,51,139
Silver Bullion Reserve	...	1,10,00,000	...	1,10,00,000
Government Securities	43,48,861	...	...	43,48,861

H. HYDE,
Head Commr., Dept. of Issue of Paper Currency,
Calcutta Mint, 4th August, 1862.

E. DRUMMOND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

WE believe it to be the case, as rumoured, and noticed by us some days ago, that the head of the Government here has received some official communication with reference to the probable visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to this portion of the Empire. We are unable to see the profit or utility of a running royal visit to India; and we think that, besides this consideration, it is high time that his Royal Highness' travels were brought to a close. India requires to be suffered in order to be understood; and if the Prince of Wales were to come out and study it in a travelling tour, he would learn and understand it probably to as much advantage, or more, than did Layard and Russell. A little learning as regards India is indeed a dangerous thing; and when we see a large class pass their official lives, and the years of their best energies, in it, without ever arriving at an adequate appreciation of its real wants, interests, and claims, we are not disposed to expect much ultimate beneficial result from a Royal progress through it, at the top of speed, during a cold season. If, however, his Royal Highness must come, we shall bid him heartily and loyally welcome.—*Englishman, August* 9.

A CASE in no small degree affecting the position of the mercantile classes of the community has just been disposed of by Sir Mordaunt Wells. It would have been a startling piece of intelligence to the tradesmen of Calcutta to be informed, as they might have been a week ago, that it was very doubtful whether they had a *locus standi* in the new High Court, in respect of money due upon up-country orders. Such, however, was the case, but the decision of His Lordship in the case of Dollet *vs.* Russell, would appear to settle the question. The facts of this particular case are in themselves simple enough, but as the learned Judge took the opportunity which it afforded him of stating his views upon a wider and more general question than the one actually before him, and as that question is one of the utmost importance to the mercantile community of Calcutta, we think it worthy of special attention. Under the procedure and practice which obtained in this country up to July of the present year, the Supreme Court had, it would appear, a concurrent jurisdiction with the local Mofussil Courts in cases of debt incurred by persons up-country in regard to orders sent to and executed in Calcutta. The 12th Section of the Charter, of the new Court appeared to abolish *in toto* that concurrent jurisdiction, and it was by no means certain whether the tradesmen in Calcutta, who supplied goods on a general order to a customer up-country, might not be compelled to follow his debtor, if he found it necessary to enforce his claim, and, at great inconvenience to himself, to say nothing of expense, seek the redress afforded by a local Court. In the particular case we have in view, the terms of the orders given established an agency on the part of the carrier, and therefore there was a legal and logical sequence that delivery to him was equivalent to a delivery to his principal, and that the cause of action arose when such delivery was made. On those grounds there could have been little doubt as to what must have been the decision of the Court, but Sir Mordaunt Wells went much further, and for doing so we think that he deserves the thanks of the mercantile classes. It is now a rule of law established by judicial decision, that, in all cases of orders from the Mofussil, delivery to a general carrier is sufficient delivery, in the absence of proof on the part of the customer of non-receipt of goods to establish the right of the tradesman to maintain his action in the High Court. It has been said by high authorities that law is the perfection of human reason. Sir Mordaunt Wells prefers common sense to quibbling, and we are sure that the merchants and tradesmen of Calcutta, will, in this respect at least, agree with him.—*Id.*

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M., 19*th August* 1862.

BROACH.—Overcast with cluds. S. W. Ther. 70.
BULSAR.—Rainy S. W. strong.
CANNANORE.—Rainy N. E.
GALLE.—Fine. Ther. 81.
GOA.—Cloudy. W. S. W.
KOLAPORE.—Rainy S. W. variable.
MADRAS.—Fine S. W. Ther. 84.
PAUMBEN.—Fair. Ther. 84.
SURAT.—Cloudy, Squally. W. S. W.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—TUESDAY, 19TH AUG.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

ASSAULT AT SEA.—Captain W. Bennison, John Arrowsmith Bain, chief mate, David Davie, second mate, and William Moore, boatswain, all of the ship *Shaftesbury*, appeared to answer the complaint of a seaman of the name of Askull, for assaulting him at sea.

The complainant on being sworn said,—At sea on the 26th of June last, as I was up aloft stowing the topgallant sail, and working as hard as I could, the skipper accused me of spitting down on him, he ordered me to come down when he struck me three times with his clenched fist. Well, your honor, he held on and thought to throw me over the rail. The chief officer then held on by my jumper as he did not like to see me ill-used by the Captain. The Captain then kicked me down the stairs and I ran for'ard as fast as possible to the forecastle, when the chief officer came and hauled me out saying, that there was nothing the matter with me. He then slapped my face and said d——n you go to your work. The boatswain then gave me a job to lower down some tackling. I could not do it; the Captain who was standing by ordered the boatswain to bend a rope and haul me up. The boatswain then got the rope and struck me three blows and likewise used his boots on me. I was used so bad that I told the skipper that I could not attend my watch. I did not go on watch that night, and when the Captain found that I had not been on watch, he came the next morning and hauled me out of my bunk, when I was covered with blood from the injuries which I had received. He made me go to work, and the boatsman ordered me to clean out the watercloset, but the Captain ordered me to be brought aft and set to work there so that he might be able to see what I was doing. I was then ordered to hand up some "stops," which I did as well as I could, not being able to use one of my hands; he again seized me by the whiskers and hauled me up on deck and ordered me to work the bilge pump by myself, which was as much as any two men on board ship could do. I then told the boatsman that I could not work it, when he laid on to me with a stick until the second officer ordered him to leave off. The next morning the Captain asked me if I was better? I said that I was not. He then said that he would soon make me better and punched me all round the neck. On another occasion I was late in coming to the wheel, when the Captain again ill-used me. I was likewise ill-treated by him as we were coming into harbour.

His Worship postponed the further investigation of the case until this day (Wednesday) for the production of evidence.

ILLEGALLY TAKING IN PLEDGE.—Jewajee Nathabhoy, a Borah, was charged with taking in pledge a brass chain from Govind Khundoo, a boy eleven years of age.

The prisoner pleaded guilty.

In this case the boy above named had been convicted before the Magistrate at Mazagon and ordered to be sent to the David Sassoon Institution.

His Worship fined the prisoner ten rupees.

CAPTAIN SMALES' CASE.—This case was again called on for investigation shortly after the appointed time, when all parties were in attendance.

Mr. Dunbar, instructed by the acting crown solicitor, for the prosecution.

Mr. Scoble, under the instructions of Mr. Sangster, for the accused.

Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee, called and examined by Mr. Dunbar, said,—I am a clerk in the Military pay office of the Malwa division of the army and have been since January 1859. My duties are that of an examiner of abstracts of different corps and departments and also adjusting them. I have adjusted and examined the abstracts of the 6th Dragoons from their arrival at Mhow. I produce a paper marked A.m. dated 1st March 1862, being a receipt for Rs. 10,000 received by the defendant as paymaster of the 6th Dragoons. I also produce another receipt of the 7th March 1862 for Rs. 10,000, second instalment marked A.n. I also produce receipts similarly signed by defendant for Rs. 9,000 dated 17th March, and marked A.o. Also a receipt dated 17th March for Rs. 1,000 signed by the defendant and marked A.p. The abstracts of pay for March were sent into our office for March in April 1862, and the advance which was made in the month of March was adjusted in April. The adjustment was made by me. The advances made in April amounted to Rs. 29,700. I produce the original receipt for Rs. 20,000, dated 4th April and signed by Mr. Malone, acting paymaster 6th Dragoons and marked A.q. Also another receipt dated 17th April for Rs. 9,000 signed by Mr. Malone and marked A.r. Also another receipt of the same date for Rs. 700 and signed by Mr. Malone and marked A.s. The abstracts for the month of April were adjusted in May following. I produce a receipt dated 1st May for Rs. 10,000 signed by Mr. Malone, marked A.t. as also a receipt for Rs. 10,000 on the 7th May signed by Mr. Malone and marked A.u. Also a receipt dated 17th May for Rs. 8,000 signed by Mr. Malone and marked A.v. and a receipt for Rs. 1,500 dated 22nd May and marked A.w. signed by Mr. Malone. The abstracts for May 1862 were adjusted in June following and the above advances of Rs. 29,500 were adjusted in June 1862. The balance of the May account I cannot state because I have not my statement here. The advances in the month of June were on the 4th Rs. 3,000, signed by Mr. Malone and marked A.x. June 5th Rs. 12,000 signed by Mr. Malone marked A.y. June 14th Rs. 10,000, signed by Mr. Malone and marked A.z. June 17th for Rs. 5,000 signed by Mr. Malone. In fact only Rs. 5,000 were received and signed M. G. Sharp. The receipt was made up for Rs. 10,000 but we had no more than Rs. 5,000; hence the alteration, when Corporal Sharp brought the receipt for Rs. 10,000 he acknowledged Rs. 5,000 on the face of it. It is the custom to bring the receipts filled in from the regimental pay-office to ours. I also produce a receipt for Rs. 5,000 signed by Mr. Malone dated 17th June and marked B.a. The abstracts of May and June were preferred at our office in July and the advance of Rs. 25,000 was adjusted in July following. I produce a paper, a receipt, for Rs. 2,500 dated 1st July 1862, signed by Mr. Malone and marked B.b. It was originally drawn for Rs. 10,000 and being short of cash on 1st July we only paid Rs. 2,500 and it is endorsed on the back and initialled by Mr. Malone in red ink. Another receipt dated 5th July for Rs. 17,500 signed by Mr. Malone marked B.c. The exhibit marked Y. now shewn to me, is in my handwriting. On the 11th July the date of that exhibit, Mr. Malone came with a receipt for Rs. 8,000 also a draft dated 11th July 1862, from the agent for clothing the army in his favour. One past abstract for cavalry equipment for Rs. 104-9-0, contingent bill for conservancy establishment for Rs. 224. Another contingent bill for forage allowance and binding books for Rs. 51-10-8 and a privilege remittance receipt dated 4th April 1862 from the paymaster Poona division of the army. At the time when I made this statement on the 11th July I paid Mr. Malone in hard cash, Rs. 8,187-1-5: and on 11th July I got a receipt from Mr. Malone for Rs. 13,000 now shown to me and marked B.d. The receipt for Rs. 8,000 brought by Mr. Malone was cancelled. The amount to which Mr. Malone was entitled for the receipt and drafts which he brought was Rs. 21,557-13-0, out of this amount the sum of Rs. 13,370-11-7 was deducted being the balance due by the regiment to our pay office as per statement dated 24th June 1862. That statement was for pay and allowances for May. This was made by my direction by the head clerk in the office. In the corner of B.d. are the words following "N. B.—Rs. 3,000 refunded on the 22nd July" which I explain thus, when I made out the statement for the month of June the balance of five thousand and odd rupees was in favor of the paymaster 6th Dragoons, out of this balance Rs. 3,000 were recovered in part liquidation of the receipt B.d. and the remaining balance of two thousand and odd rupees was paid to Captain Weir, member of the committee of paymastership of the 6th Dragoons. On the 11th July we had issued enough money for all the expenses of the regiment for that month in advance. We were afterwards obliged to issue more money for that month, about Rs. 8,000.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scoble.—A shroff was employed in the divisional pay office at Mhow. I give a chit for the payment to the party who comes to receive the money, on the delivery of that chit to the shroff, he pays the money after taking that chit. The divisional pay office at Mhow ceased to exist from the 31st July and I left there for Bombay on the 1st of August; under instructions communicated to me in paper marked No. 3, a copy of an extract from Brigade orders.

By Mr. Dunbar.—On the 11th July I gave Mr. Malone a rough copy of the statement marked Y, about a quarter of a sheet in size.

Cross-examination continued.—I am a good accountant and understand pay office accounts well. I do not consider B.d. an irregular document. Rs. 3,000 referred to in B.d. was refunded to our office. The reason for recovering the sum of Rs. 3,000 was that the actual amount due to the regiment for the month of July would be Rs. 30,000 whereas the amount which was advanced for July was Rs. 33,000 the excess Rs. 3,000 was recovered from the balance of the statement for the month of June, dated 22nd July 1862. The reason why the Rs. 3,000 was recovered from the balance credit from the statement of June was to enable the paymaster of the presidency to recover the remaining balance of Rs. 30,000 on the first issue of pay. The balance to debit on the May statement was not written off. Major Scott asked Mr. Malone several times to square the balance of statement S, and the reply was that the balance will be adjusted when the draft from the army clothing agent will be received. On the 11th July the draft from the clothing agent was received and the balance of Rs. 13,270-11-7 was adjusted. It was very unusual to allow so large a balance to accumulate against the regiment. In my experience I have never known such a balance allowed, this is the single exception to the rule.

Re-examined by Mr. Dunbar,—We asked Mr. Malone several times to adjust the balance, and the answer was it would be adjusted on receipt of money from the army clothing agent, and the balance was accordingly recovered on 11th July when the order for Rs. 8,168-13-9 was presented. The June abstract had not been adjusted on 11th July, therefore that balance had been stopped before the adjustment of June abstract was effected, it could not appear in that adjustment. The chits that I spoke of are given to the party when he receives the money. On receipt of these chits, in the evening, before closing the office, the shroff goes to Major Scott and gives him those chits and Major Scott enters the payment in the daily cash book and after closing the balance he tears up those chits with his own hand.

His Worship adjourned the further investigation of this case until two o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

ANOTHER ASSAULT ON BOARD SHIP.—John Garbad, seaman of the ship *Euroclydon*, was charged with assaulting Captain W. Wright, master of the above ship.

Prosecutor on being sworn said,—The prisoner came on board out of hospital about one o'clock yesterday. At a quarter to two he asked me for his discharge, when I told him that I would'nt give it, I passed him, and he then struck me a violent blow on the head from which I had a good deal of pain all that night. He would have done much more injury but for the interference of the mate.

Mr. Zachary Sinclair, mate of the *Euroclydon* corroborated the testimony of the prosecutor and added: I saw him strike the Captain three or four times on the face and about the breast and tried to heave him over the side, but I got hold of him and prevented any further injury being done.

All that the prisoner had to say in extenuation was, that the prosecutor told him he would work him up and called him a loafer.

His Worship said, that the evidence proved that the prisoner was guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to be sent to the House of Correction for twelve weeks with hard labour.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTER.

RAJCOTE, 12*th August* 1862.

I WISH there was a regular correspondent at this station to chronicle all the political mismanagement that is reigning rampant in Kattywar. Owing to the absence of a watching eye, all sorts of misrepresentations are made and prevail for a time often to do much mischief. The official account of the late revolution at Joonaghur was received in Bombay, I hear, with considerable distrust, if not quite disbelieved. The Province of Kattywar owes a debt of gratitude to Sir Bartle Frere, who from the commencement of this "storm in a kettle," took a statesmanlike view and gave the state of Joonaghur a chance at least of being saved from ruin by the machinations of designing scoundrels. If one-tenth of the truth were known to Government, I have no doubt that they would do a great deal more, but the oppressed people have no friends and their enemies make a show of power which the Government of Bombay should not allow any of its servants to be a party to. The object with which Major Barr still remains at Rajcote, is, I believe, not well known to Government. He knows best himself. I would not like to insinuate that all the "yads" or memorandums said to have been addressed to Government by the Nawab,—I should say,—in the name of His Highness,—have emanated from any one's "familiars" here, though such persons may have concocted them to serve their own purposes. With what confidence or respect such misrepresentations are received, I have no means of knowing; but doubtless Government are now fully aware of how documents are got up in the name of the Nawab of Joonaghur, while he remains in the clutches of the Nagurs and frightened by a pretence if not the reality of political power on their part—unadvised too by his mother and other faithful friends, the worst of them, at all events, better than Nagurs.

It is now well known here that the three unfortunate men who were ordered by Government to be made over to Joonaghur to be tried by the Nawab, were not released by Major Barr until nearly a fortnight had elapsed after the receipt of said order, which flagrant perversion of the authority possessed by him, led I believe to his own ruin and that of the men. During that fortnight Anuntjee and others managed to cause a breach between the Nawab and his domestic counsellors, and kept him apart from them until lots of lies were foisted upon the Political Agent and through him upon Government to serve their wicked purpose of getting those men punished. When all arrangements had been completed, the prisoners were sent away to Joonaghur, to go and to be tried by their enemies in the name of their master against which they naturally protested. As was expected, the mock trial took place, and as a matter of course, the men were convicted and are being punished with undue severity. It is not exactly known what part Captain Law, the Assessor nominated by Government to watch the proceedings, took in the trial; but if his "impressions" of the mode in which the investigation was conducted have been faithfully conveyed to Government, they would open the eyes of the authorities and lead to further enquiries to be instituted by independent men, such as Mr. William Hart, the Honorable W. E. Frere, Mr. H. Newton, or Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft any two of whom would form a very good "Commission of Enquiry."

My knowledge of Kattywar suggests to me the simplest mode of doing away in a great measure with the complaints which have been made from time to time regarding the misdoings of the Nagurs. It is this. As in the judicial and revenue departments of the public service, officers of subordinate grades are transferred from one station to another from time to time. How often do we see Principal Sudder Ameens, Mamlutdars, Moonsiffs, Dufturdars, Sheristedars, &c. &c., transferred from one place to another? But as far as I know, the Dufturdar, Sheristedar and other subordinates of the Political Agency, have been in their present appointments for years and years. Why is this? Why not transfer them to the Zilla Courts and Kutcheries of Guzerat? I have every hope that a change like the one suggested will tend to much good in the Province.

Since writing the above I have heard from Joonaghur that great numbers of the friends and adherents of the three prisoners' have been imprisoned on some pretence or other and mercilessly oppressed. The roads from Rajcote to Joonaghur are shut up, and no one is allowed to go in or out of Joonaghur without a Pass from Annuntjee.

The reason why the Government of Bombay ought to interfere in this matter is, that Anuntjee has only got this power by his pretence of influence over British officials, and Major Barr at least as you know gave plenty of excuse for Anuntjee to act so. Even now the Nagurs are giving out that Major Barr is immediately to be restored to office when their influence, they say, would be increased, and so people suffer not only at Joonaghur, but all over Kattywar. Such things ought not to be.

POONA.

THE weather is again deligatfully cool and pleasant, and we have had an abundant fall of rain since our last.—*Deccan Herald, Aug.* 18.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.—An Eurasian named Richard Bertie, an employe of the G. I. P. Railway, has been committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court by Mr. C. R. Evans, First Assistant Magistrate of Poona, under Section 321 of the Penal Code, on a charge of having "voluntarily caused hurt" to one Raghoo, a Porter of the railway at the Kirkee Station, and forwarded in custody to the Bombay Jail.

It appears that the accused Bertie, who is a young man about nineteen years of age, whilst under the influence of liquor, assaulted the prosecutor, and stabbed him with the bread blade of a penknife in the back, from the effects of which blow the man fell and afterwards fainted from loss of blood. The evidence for the prosecution consists of some of the Porters at the Kirkee Railway Station, and a Guard named Duffin, who assisted the wounded man, and extracted the blade of the knife from the wound in his back.

Whilst in custody at the Foroshkhana, the prisoner Bertie, we understand, behaved in a very violent and outrageous manner, so much so that the Police had to put fetters on him to keep him from doing further mischief.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

PERHAPS the following last will if true, or at least truth as we call certain it is, deserve well those whose interests are most proximately and seriously concerned, as a better incentive to consideration and reform, if the latter can still be of any use, than any of the leading articles which have been written regarding the Screw Shipping Company, and the management of their vessels in their voyages to England. We understand that the Screw Steam Shipping Company's Steamer *Indiana*, which is to leave this port on the 15th current for England, touching at Madras, had, up to yesterday's date, booked two passengers for the voyage. Here, if our information be correct, is a sad falling off from the prosperous crowding which the noble steamers of this Company ensured by the early promises of the owners; but which has now dwindled, if the above passenger list be, as we believe it is, correct, down to almost total disfavor and abandonment. We publish above, however, a letter from a correspondent whose position and character are above question, which goes to prove that the *Indiana* suffers unjustly from the general verdict on the Company's ships. It is the old story "tell me who are a man's companions and I'll tell you what he is,"

"Explanations too often are thought mere pretences."
"And Robert gets scolded for Richard's offences."

Englishman, Aug. 9.

COCHIN.

WE are glad to announce that the Tobacco Monopoly will cease in the Cochin Circar, from and after the 15th instant; and that licenses for the sale of the article will be issued immediately.—*Courier, Aug.* 9.

OUR experience of the working of the present line of Telegraph from Calicut to Cochin, satisfies us that it is quite unsuited to the requirements of this important commercial Town; and unless the Government are prepared to establish a system of air-spans the whole distance, by a new route, so as to avoid altogether the necessity for submerged cables, it would be preferable to abolish the existing line, and leave the mercantile community to send their messages by post for transmission from the office at Calicut.

The serious inconvenience to which we are constantly exposed, cannot be overstated. Letters of advice have been received here by post, long before the telegrams despatched in anticipation of them; and this is by no means the least of our troubles. For nearly ten days past there has been no communication by telegraph with Calicut, and we really cannot say at what period it may be resumed, or, when this is the case how long it will be maintained without interruption. It is true that the wires sometimes perform their office; but it is the frequent and sudden interruptions (often for a lengthened period) and the consequent *hazardous uncertainty*, of which we complain. It may happen that the line may become ineffective at the very moment it has been relied on for important purposes involving the most momentous results; and the disappointment, nay, the positive prejudice created in such cases, by a failure of the wires, would perhaps be incalculable.

The evils in question have been pointed out, times without number, in these columns, but without result, so far as an effectual remedy is concerned. We still continue to be tantalized with the appearance of a telegraph office, which for practical purposes, become utterly useless in the most critical conjunctures; and we repeat, that it would be better to abolish the office at once, and let the inhabitants of Cochin resort to the slow but surer process of communicating *via Calicut* rather than expose them to cruel disappointments and losses by relying on what has, for the hundredth time, proved to be but a broken reed.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE are happy at being able to say, that the cholera in H. M.'s 35th Regiment is on the decline, if it has not already gone.

The Regiment has lost 37 men by cholera since the outbreak. The detachments changed ground the day before yesterday, since when they show a clean bill of health.

It is singular that the station has been free from the disease.—*Delhi Gazette, Aug.* 14.

WITH much regret we announce the death of Mr. H. C. Cowley, the late district railway Engineer so well known at this station. His demise occurred on the 7th July last, three days after landing in England.—*Id.*

INDIAN PRESS.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

(From the Poona Observer, Aug. 19.)

WE presume the Queen's proclamation of 1858, which promises that none of her subjects shall suffer for the religion they profess, is meant to extend the benefits of her Majesty's protection over converts from heathenism to Christianity, as well as over those who have never heard of, or who reject, the offer of a purer faith. We may fairly conclude that under the policy of toleration then announced a convert is to be subject to no disabilities which may arise directly from the action of the law, if they can be prevented. Such a person is indeed exposed to much social persecution which no laws or Queens can put a stop to. Nothing government can do will restore to him the society of the relatives who disown him, the kindness of old friends who shun him, the respect of the sectaries who despise and laugh at him, the membership of the nationality from which he is an outcast. All this he foregoes, and knows that he must forego. But justice requires that to these heavy burdens borne for conscience sake, there should not be added still further grievances arising from the state of the law, which it is in the power of laws to remedy. That converts have hitherto been regarded with disfavor by our government, and looked down upon by English officials, is too lamentably true; but it is not consistent with the tenor of her Majesty's promise that such an anomaly, so discreditable to the religion she professes, should continue.

The death of Mr. Ritchie, if we are not mistaken, put a stop to a scheme for altering the law of marriage in favor of converts to Christianity. The plan proposed and which would, but for that occurrence, have become law, enabled a convert whose wife forsook him, to contract another marriage. Of this scheme we would speak with great hesitation. The question involved is a very delicate one as to the abstract propriety of such remarriages, and we do not consider that a newspaper is the place to settle it. Neither is the Legislative Council; for the point raised is purely and simply an ecclesiastical one, and in the disposal of it we would bow to no decision but that of the fathers of the church, whose special prerogative it is to determine such questions. The right view is by no means obvious, and is not on the surface. The apostle says,—"if the unbelieving depart, let him (or we suppose her) depart," but this does not necessarily convey a permission to the believer to contract another marriage. We repeat that the point is open to much uncertainty; but as the frequency of conversion renders it important that the settlement of it should be no longer delayed, we demand that the ecclesiastical authorities should be consulted, and legislation carried out to meet the case suitably to their opinion. Various proceedings of the British parliament of late years show too plainly how deplorably the legislature is at sea when it undertakes to deal with laws involving questions of public morality, on its own unassisted judgment.

There is another point of some interest to the class of persons whose rights we are maintaining, in which the interference of the legislature may be most justifiably asked for. It seems contrary to justice, or at least to the ideas of justice which an Englishman is accustomed to, that a father should be deprived, by no fault of his own, of the custody of his own made children. We are acquainted with a convert from heathenism who, having been married in early youth, and accepted our faith while still young, has now for years been separated both from his wife and son. No efforts that he can make will persuade the wife to follow him; and she, remaining with her friends, retains custody of their only son. Now we would ask, did it never occur to these Calcutta legislators that the rights of marriage require a wife to follow the fortunes of her husband, except when by ill treatment he has forfeited his right to protect her? Is not his claim paramount to that of her former relatives? Does not justice demand that if he requires her to come and join him the law should compel her to do so? The law can only recognise religious or caste scruples so far as they are reasonable; and when they interfere with the first and most sacred relations of life.

We only throw these things out as suggestions, and recommend the subject to the consideration of the local legislature. The present state of the law will, we hope, be shortly tested by application to the High Court, in the particular case we have under review; provided the requisite funds can be found for conducting the case. It behoves the civil power to give every encouragement, so far as their feeling influences the case, to a fair and equitable settlement of this important question.

THE EASTERN SLAVES.

(From the Cochin Courier, August 9.)

A CASE has lately occurred the termination of which, has given unmingled pleasure to all the lovers of fair play that have heard of it. On the Eastern boundry of the Changanacherry Talook of Travancore there is a range of low hills thickly covered with jungle, and sparingly inhabited by the lowest caste of slaves called the Eastern slaves. These are employed on the cultivation of a few rich lands, and receive in return an allowance of grain about one fourth of that usually given to the Western, or low country slaves. As this small pittance is given only to the working members of a family, were there not an abundance of the wild yam near, positive starvation would long since have done its work on the already feeble remnants of this poor suffering caste. Cloths were far beyond their means. Skins were procured by the men, and generally the primitive bundle of leaves by the women.

Within the last two or three years a great change has taken place, and a most just decision recently obtained from the highest officer of justice has, it is hoped, definitively settled the question long agitated between the poor down-trodden, and half starved slave, and the despotic lord who has grown rich by his sweat and very life blood.

In these remote jungles the name of the law was little known. The rich man, by a little money judiciously applied, could generally act with impunity, and dark tales are told by the poor slave of how very cheaply life was estimated when the masters will was crossed, or his passions inflamed. No doubt the present case is not the first more than one year since, was one but too common in earlier times.

One day about two years ago, the news reached the poor Eastern slaves that their brethren of the low lands were actually in possession of the True *Vedam*, and were rapidly improving in their condition. At first it was but few that came, two or three only at a time, but as they returned to their native jungles they told wonderful stories of the kindness shown them by the Christians there, after much trial, were now learning every Sabbath with the permission of their masters.

This was news indeed. A few were sent to see and converse with the teachers and the taught. They returned, and in a short time a considerable number applied to the native Pastor of Mulloppalli for Instruction. In due time every person was sent and for a little interruption was offered to the process of civilization. Some of the male masters however were looking jealously on, for more of unity among the slaves was apparent, and union would be strength, soon to be exerted against oppression. Petty persecution was soon tried. The new teachers were opposed and threatened, and soon the slaves found that if they wanted to learn they must remove to Mallapalli. This they were at liberty to do, for some time before, the Rajah had proclaimed and abolished slavery. The Nairs, however, had had not so understood it, and assembling a party they made a dash on the slaves, who had removed to Mallapalli, and after wantonly destroying their newly acquired property, they carried back with them the great majority in spite of the resistance of the Syrian Christians and their Pastor. Some of the slaves were cruelly beaten—one so much so, as to be left on the road for dead. His wife and two relations, who had fled into the jungle, with much difficulty carried him 10 miles to the Mission station of Pallam and craved protection. Proper inquiry was instituted, and the case being very clear, proceedings were commenced in the Changanacherry Court. The chief oppression became alarmed, for the witnesses were numerous, and respectable members of the Mallapalli congregation. He therefore appeared at Pallam and promised compensation and amendment. He there learnt much—how extensive was the slave movement for inquiry, and how every effort would be made to promote the full liberty of that enquiry. The slaves were called upon for their opinion before their own despotic master, and after some delay they agreed to return if they were allowed the Sabbath as a day of rest, and liberty to learn. This being guaranteed, they, including the beaten man now somewhat recovered, returned to the East. For many months the compact was observed. Then some circumstances happened which shewed very plainly that the tyrant had not forgotten or forgiven his late humiliation in having to make a promise to a slave. Almost weekly some beating took place, yet in such sort that witnesses were never present. One diligent learner died very suddenly: another went mad. The rest of the learners became alarmed and stated their suspicions very plainly. At length the poor man before beaten, and not yet fully recovered, while searching for some medicinal plants, was met by the Chief Nair, knocked down and shamefully ill used. Three slaves in a field near, saw this, and although not learners, hastened to inform the Missionary. Their evidence being clear and consistent, the case was laid at once before Mr. Maltby then at Cottyam, and by his advice put into the hand of the Dewan Peishkar, Shungoony Menon. He referred it to the Tahsildar to report upon. The usual delays and attempts at bribery and falsification of witnesses followed. The case was however pertinaciously followed up, and the poor slaves although subjected to every expedient likely to shake them, gave their evidence clearly and cogently. In spite of the friendly offices of certain officials at the Court, this witness could not be entirely subverted. The Nair was fined seven Rupees, besides enduring the great disgrace of being conquered by an east-coast slave; a dog in his estimation. But seven rupees as a fine for nearly killing a man for the second time, led to suspicion of foul play. The Peishkar received strong evidence of this, and the case was begun 'de novo' last February. No pains were spared to do it justice, and in consequence the Proverty-karan at Pathupulli is now passing some three months leisure in the Tiruvadrum jail for sending a false report. The Proverty-karan of Changanacherry has been dismissed. The Gomasta of the same court, with the Tahsildar, suspended for receiving bribes, and the head men of the oppressor's village fined. He himself has had to bear extremely heavy expenses amounting to nearly five hundred rupees, including a fine of fifteen rupees awarded by the Dewan, and has now returned from a long and trying tour of the Tannahs from his place to Chertulla, and from thence to Trevandrum and back again; and to crown all, returns only to find that his slaves have practically carried out their newly learnt freedom, and have gone to the border.

The lesson has been a most useful one, and now the masters are only employers, and the slaves may serve whom they like, and leave that they like. It is only just to add that this Nair has realised that old times are passed, and in a very sensible way is trying to adapt himself to the change. Better pay is now being given, and in every instance the slave (if he can still be called such) shows no disposition to remove from his beloved jungles and still more beloved wild yams, although the superior in bodily strength and endurance to his low country fellows, and always sure of good pay in the plains, he is too much attached to his hilly home to wish to remove if it be possible to stay. Many are now learning the elements of Christianity, as well as making compounds or themselves which they may now actually possess as their own, not fearing that just as the yam or other cultivation may be ready some Nair master will step in and carry it all away. Skins and leaves are going out of fashion, and respectable cloths are paraded with becoming pride. From being scarcely able to ward off starvation, they have now put up their own school and guaranteed part of the payment of the schoolmaster, who is now "abroad" among them after working hours are over. Little law well applied has yielded abundant fruit under the vigorous and impartial administration of Shungoony Menon, Dewan Peishkar of Chertalla.

PORT BLAIR.

(From the Hurkaru, Aug. 9.)

WE have received an interesting report upon the administration of Port Blair. The Superintendent is the author, and a better authority could hardly be selected. We are told that the year 1861 has not been marked by the progress anticipated at the close of last year. The number of convicts have diminished from 2,202 to 1856 of whom 145 are females. The retrenchment ordered by the Indian Government will be given as a reason for this. The convicts generally have been well behaved, only one case of murder having occurred. Enhancement of sentence has been considered the best method of punishing trifling offences. Only one free man was convicted of a heinous crime during the year. The number of escaped convicts bears a favourable comparison with last year. The number who effected their escape in 1858 was 178; in 1859, 158; in 1860, 43, and last year 21. The class of men absconding to the jungle, are those, who, in India, generally subsist upon plunder rather than labor, for instances the dacoit, and the Pathan adventure of the Deccan. Experience is evidently beginning to work a favourable change in this respect. The number of convicts have materially increased, whilst the escapes have more than decreased in a proportionate ratio. The instances in which these escaped convicts remain at large and alive are probably very few. We notice that two females only deserted from their husbands and took to the jungle. Eighty-nine male life convicts have, during the past year, married a similar number of female ditto. The number of convicts self-supporting is 297 this year, as compared with 284 last. It has been found necessary to restrict the number, in order to admit of a sufficiency for the wants of Government. The force for the maintenance of order and discipline has been greatly reduced, and we are glad to note without any bad effect. The Naval Brigade now numbers 110, instead of 150 whilst the Sebundy Corps has been entirely dispensed with, as also the vessels of war hitherto employed in cruising off the islands. Instead of the Sebundies fifty of the best behaved short-termed convicts have been armed, chiefly with a view to protect parties working in the jungle, and in lieu of the men-of-war the steamer *Lady Canning*, manned by a small native crew, is stationed off the island. Although clearing the jungle has not been prosecuted with that success that characterized former years, we find that the tracts of land already cleared have been cultivated with profit. A most important feature in the management is that the cultivation of salt and sugar has been permanently introduced. The settlement depends wholly upon its own resources for the first named article, and sugar will very shortly be produced in sufficient quantities to render any foreign supply unnecessary. An appendix to the report shows that the entire value of settlement produce realised Rs. 3,765 as against 1,893 last year. Exclusive of this we find that twelve tons of bullet wood valued at Rs.

guard effectual, a wholly new power is to be given them. Betwixt sunset and eight in the morning they are to be entitled to stop, and without warrant other than their own mere suspicion that a passenger has a gun, or part of a gun, or a net, or game concealed about his person, they are authorised to search whomsoever they meet. Here, indeed, is no proclamation of a state of siege. In other countries we witness with pity and regret the committal of such powers to the hirelings of the law, but in those lands there is at least the excuse that they are granted temporarily, and for the preservation of the newly-founded State. But here we are asked to submit to them permanently, and for the object of protecting the amusements of a single class. The discretion of a country constable is to be our sole dependence for immunity from the grossest insult, whenever we find ourselves abroad between the hours of sunset and eight in the morning. Nay, though the Peers use words only of the masculine gender, these powers would, by a well-known interpreting statute, the 13 and 14 Vic., c. 21, be applicable to women as to men, and the authority to search their persons on the highway is as amply given as if it had been expressed. Of this the authors of the measure must be well aware, for they have received the assistance of the Lord Chancellor himself in its preparation and amendment, and doubtless they contemplated the case, that if women were excluded from its operation they would be used as instruments in the furtherance of poaching. But does the conduct of General Butler at New Orleans equal this instance of the chivalry of our Peers? He at least might allege in excuse that his army and his cause were endangered by women's tongues; our legislators have but the plea that their sport is imperilled. He at least may urge that he held out a threat of disgrace without sanctioning injury; we are asked to arm our thief-takers with authority to inflict the foulest disgrace and injury at once. It is barely credible that, for such ends, such powers should in this country be asked, even if they were restricted men: but could any one have believed it within possibility that they should be demanded to be applied to women? We should, indeed, eagerly have disbelieved it; but the Bill in which it is printed has actually passed the Lords, and now lies on the table of the House of Commons.

We may, indeed, with tolerable certainty assume that provisions such as these will not be defended by even the most inveterate game-preservers in the House of Commons; but we would warn them seriously against any attempt, even by far less objectionable machinery, to render the Game Laws more effectual than they are. The love of sport which inspires the Lord of the Manor is innate in the breast of every English-man, however, humble; and while it is so we shall never be able to make its illegitimate indulgence seem to be an actual crime. That which is kept not as property, nor for profit, but mainly and avowedly for amusement, can never in popular apprehension become the subject of theft. The law itself, which is appealed to for its preservation, sanctions the distinction between the invasion of such a privilege and the commission of a crime against property. To the end of time, therefore, the offence which drove William Shakspeare from Warwickshire will be repeated by the hot youth of England and the severity which brought on "lousy Lucy" an undying revenge, who still breed only like hatred and contempt between those who hold a privilege and those who are excluded from it. We are not, indeed, about to impugn the abstract right of the landowner to preserve his game to any extent he may please, nor is our purpose to defend those who poach, whether their motive be love of sport or desire of gain. But we must remind the game-preserver that it is the inordinate modern increase of game which has led to the increase of poaching, and that if he will only be content with that which would satisfy every true sportsman he would have no cause of quarrel, either with his own tenants or with his humble neighbours. And if, on the contrary, he will continue to indulge his vainglorious love of battles, and to breed game in myriads, solely for the purpose of slaughtering it in heaps as he stands and has it driven round him, it will become a serious question whether the law ought to give him any encouragement at all in thus putting stumbling-blocks in the way of his brethren; and whether privileges used in such gross and unmanly excess, and leading to the initiation into crime of so many, ought not at least to be deprived of all sanction of the Legislature, and left to rest as a sin on the heads of those alone who wantonly abuse them.

THE CHINA WAR.

(From the Daily News, July 16.)

It is already becoming clear that the reflective and sober-minded portion of the community is not disposed to regard the serious war on which we are entering in the vast Empire of China with the levity and indifference manifested by the head of the Government. In his reference to this weighty matter a week ago, Lord Palmerston's usual tact failed him, and he inconsiderately revealed the weakest side of his character. He ventured to treat a question of the broadest public interest, and involving the gravest possible issues, as though it were a mere detail of the Executive, about which nobody had any right to inquire; and the result was one of those fatal blunders which, if not promptly corrected, is sure to avenge itself. It is not, indeed, by any means the first time the noble lord has attempted to treat a question of Imperial importance as a trivial or personal affair. Even with the finest tact this must sometimes happen to a statesman who estimates public questions, not according to their real merits and ultimate issues, but simply according to the degree in which they happen for the moment to occupy public attention. The Premier's mistake lay in supposing that the nation cares little or nothing about a war in China, and that a spirited policy involving wholesale butchery and a lavish expenditure might be carried out with impunity in that remote quarter of the globe. Perhaps, under ordinary circumstances, this calculation might be a tolerably safe one. If the country were in a very prosperous state, and the public burdens comparatively light, there might perhaps be less disposition to scrutinise closely the Chinese policy of the Government. But in the present serious, if not threatening, aspect of affairs, with the largest branch of our domestic industry crippled, our commerce in some of its busiest circles paralysed, and the public expenditure still maintained at an unnaturally high level, the nation will not submit to be dragged without inquiry into a rash, wasteful, and revolting war. Even were the motives in favour of this course strong, thoughtful and patriotic men would naturally, at such a moment, pause before embarking in so vast and hazardous an enterprise. But when, as in the present case, the war is clearly against every dictate of public interest and sound policy, no Minister however popular, no Government however strong, will succeed in stifling the voice of inquiry, which it is the plain duty of all who are concerned for the welfare and honour of the country to raise.

Why are we to engage in this cruel and desolating war? "To protect the interests" of trade," says Lord Palmerston. But Mr. Cobden is at least as good an authority on matters of trade as the noble lord, and he affirms—what anyone who will take the trouble to enquire and reflect may see—that the mad attempt to crush out a gigantic rebellion and establish the Imperial authority through an empire like China would be a grievous injury to our trade with that country. This *is a question not of authority but of fact*; and when the *facts are examined it becomes* perfectly clear that the *alleged reason of our interference* is the merest pretext in the world. The Taepings have occupied the neighbourhood of Shanghai and the district in which it is situated for some years. But they have never attempted to molest our trade, nor has their presence in any way injuriously affected it. On the contrary, the very year after the Taepings first took possession of the territory round Shanghai, our exports of silk from that port increased thirty per cent. These insurgents, it is well known, possess not only the chief silk districts, but also those in which the green teas are mainly grown, while they command the country through which all the black teas shipped at Shanghai pass. But our export of these articles has largely increased every year, and in our capacity of traders and merchants we have hitherto experienced no inconvenience whatever from the hostile occupation. Nor has the aspect of affairs at all materially changed during the last few months. The Taepings have not in any way interfered with our trade. They have neither attacked us nor threatened to do so. But without any special provocation we have sallied out to attack them, having, in conjunction with the Imperialists, organized regular military expeditions for the subjugation of places more than thirty miles distant from Shanghai, that have been for two or three years in the peaceable possession of the Taepings. It is tolerably clear that an aggressive policy of this sort has really nothing whatever to do with the protection of our trade. What is the real object of this military crusade in Northern China, and why are troops summoned by telegraph from India, and a fleet of gunboats engaged in England nominally for the defence of a port that is not attacked or even seriously menaced? Pressed on the subject, again Lord Palmerston hints, while his subordinates openly declare, that the war is undertaken in the interests of civilization and humanity. But if it is really true that the wretched prisoners, for whose lives we were responsible, were delivered up to torture, mutilation, and the most horrible forms of death, this plea will hardly be repeated. At least the most humane and philanthropic supporters of the noble lord will be disposed to think that this horrible butchery is to extend; whether the hundreds that have already suffered are, in the interest of humanity, to be multiplied by thousands, and tens of thousands, or where the appalling massacre is to stop?

The real truth is that the proposed war is as useless as it is cruel, as wanton as it would inevitably be extravagant. The motive which induces Lord Palmerston to enter into it so gaily is easily explained. His system of government, identical in its want of settled principle, serious aim, and responsible forethought with that on the other side of the Channel, imperiously requires a foreign difficulty, and if this does not already exist or spontaneously arise it must be created. He has no domestic policy, and we are just now entering on a period of national difficulty and trial that pre-eminently demands serious attention to home affairs. As these shadows of domestic trouble deepen, the noble lord naturally scans the distant horizon for some difficulty that may seasonably distract public attention from the nearer claims he is unprepared to meet. A vast crusade in China on behalf of the Imperial Government we have laboured so industriously to destroy would be likely to meet this want for the term of the noble lord's natural life. Whether this be the object or not, the noble lord is evidently resolved, if possible, to engage in the war, and he counts on the apathy of the country to enable him to carry out this design. It is satisfactory, therefore, to find that in this he is likely to reckon without his host. A week has barely elapsed since the Premier announced his aggressive policy in the Lower House, and already the leading organs of liberal opinion have pronounced against it. The *Economist* sees in the course which the Government has already partially sanctioned, and which Lord Palmerston declares it is prepared to pursue, a fatal approach towards the realisation of its prediction, that if we take part in the civil war, and give our assistance to the Imperial Government, we must practically supersede that Government, and become entangled in the complex and ever-widening responsibility of an Imperial protectorate. Our contemporary urges most justly that anything like a real alliance between ourselves and an Oriental nation like Chinese is impossible. The nominal alliance once formed, European help would become the condition of all future energy, vitality, and strength. "One fairly landed in Indian politics," says our contemporary, "we had no choice but to go on, and so it will be,—we fear, in China. Certainly a bolder beginning of such a policy we have seldom heard of. The customs revenue, the military and the naval system of China, are already distinctly sheltered beneath the English wing; and though it may be said that the English officers are only permitted to take employment under, and be paid by the Chinese, we know well what that ultimately means. We shall find ourselves rapidly committed to the virtual government of a large territory at some sixteen points on the Chinese coast, with a powerful Counsellor-General at Pekin to concentrate the English influence. We confess we think England exceedingly ill-prepared for such a policy, and quite unaware of the giant strides we are now making with Prince Kung's aid, in carrying it out. We have not the resources for it, either political or financial: India is more than we can manage. Yet, without the very *strongest* repressing force exerted from home, this is our fate. We confess we think Mr. Cobden's advice far the wiser and sounder—to withdraw, as far as possible, from *unnecessary* points of contact with the Imperial system." The *Spectator* is still more decisive and emphatic in its condemnation of a policy which would inevitably involve this country in one of the most protracted, useless, and expensive wars of modern times:—"The briefest sketch of the facts will explain the irritation felt by every liberal politician. For months past we have received constant reports from China of affrays between British forces and the rebels, who are desolating the central provinces of the empire. At Shanghai a popular Admiral places himself at the head of a combined force, marches thirty miles into the interior, and, by the aid of European science, slaughters some 500 persons with whom we are not at war, and then finishes his exploit by burning the village belonging to the very people whom he went out to protect. All this while it is admitted that the individuals whom our officers, without orders, or a policy, or an excuse are killing wholesale, belong to a faction which has conquered a fifth of China, which commands its great trading river, which the Empire is powerless to subdue, and with which some day or other we shall have to settle a grave account.

Already we are engaged to defend against the rebels a territory equal in extent to about sixteen English counties; and Lord Palmerston coolly intimates that we are to give the Imperial Government "sufficient power and vigour" to enable it to re-establish its supremacy and to put down a rebellion which carries devastation wherever it goes." Our contemporary justly says of this extraordinary declaration:—"Did mortal man ever hear the like? Without the slightest hint to the people who are to pay for all this spirited policy, without a single division or debate in Parliament, without so much as a declaration of his purposes, the Premier binds this country to 'reinvigorate' the Government of 300 millions of people, now attacked by a successful army of 400,000 rebels, promises to restore its finances, to officer its fleet, to instruct its army, to clear its ports, to clear its enormous coasts, and, 'in the interest of order,' to enable it to put down a revolution among a third of the human race. If this be not to assume the position of the Protecting Power over the Chinese Empire words have no value, and acts no force. What is the Mexican expedition which is now embarrassing France compared with a task like this?" And we are to undertake this gigantic task at a time when the Government are almost every night asserting in the House of Commons that we have not sufficient men and armaments for the defence of our own coasts.

THE COBDEN VIEW OF PALMERSTON.

(From the Morning Star.)

Lord Palmerston has opened an impassable gulf betwixt himself and Mr. Cobden. He announces a difference of ideas and even of capacities that must make their sitting in the same House either a useless formality or a perpetual antagonism. It is true that Lord Palmerston only three years ago invited Mr. Cobden and several of his friends to join him in forming an Administration, and that Mr Cobden's refusal to enter the Cabinet did not prevent him from being entrusted with the negotiation of the most important treaty of modern times. But those were days in which Lord Palmerston's phraseless and Book views were a little under the control of political necessities. When the support and even co-operation of Mr. Cobden and his friends seemed indispensable to the establishment of a Palmerston Administration—when it was needful that the country should be cajoled into a belief that reform and retrenchment were to be the working principles of the restored Government—when a further liberation of trade, coupled with a demonstration of friendship with France, appeared the surest method of at once gaining commercial confidence and appeasing political discontent—nothing was said of the ineradicable delusions, the fatal incapacity, the dangerous councils, for which the member for Rochdale is now denounced. These were reserved for exposition of elated arrogance or of uncontrollable anger. So soon, indeed, as Lord Palmerston has satisfied himself that he could rely upon the support of the bulk of the Opposition against their own leaders and his own followers, he began to let loose his own propensities to quarrel with foreign Governments and to insult some of the most cherished sentiments of Englishmen. Even while Mr. Cobden was engaged in the difficult task of negotiating the French Treaty, the Premier allowed himself to indulge in vituperation of the French Emperor as unjust as it was impolitic. But it required the collision of direct antagonism and the fancied security of absolute power to give the reins to Lord Palmerston's mendacious virulence twice or thrice during the last and present session he has indulged in a license of assertion and contumely without Parliamentary precedent. Perhaps the scandalous scene of Monday night will induce among independent members of the Home of Commons a little reflection upon the proper characteristics of a leader of that House and the head of a constitutional Government.

The Conspiracy Committees on the Fortifications Bill. As that measure is part of a scheme of general defence, and has been advocated by Lord Palmerston himself as a protection against the naval power of France, Mr Lindsay had more than a technical right to propose postponement until the House was furnished with authoritative information on the state of the French navy. To have in Paris a naval attaché to our embassy, employed expressly to observe and report on this subject, there could be neither difficulty nor impropriety in furnishing the information moved for by Mr. Lindsay. No such objection was urged by the Secretary to the Admiralty. Neither was any attempt made to convict the member for Sunderland of inaccuracy in the statement upon which he based his motion. Lord Clarence Paget thought it worthy of himself and consistent with his duty to the House to oppose to statements the most explicit a merely general contradiction, and to decline to go into particulars. Mr Cobden thereupon spoke from his own knowledge of the present naval force of France, comparing it with official and admitted statements of its amount in the time of Louis Philippe. He of course claimed no special qualification to judge of the value of this or that ship or gun as compared with a corresponding vessel or weapon in the service of France. But he justly remarked that his opportunities of observation and of information were equal to those of any member of the Cabinet—and he challenged confutation of his facts and figures—and he exposed certain gross exaggerations on which Lord Palmerston had ventured when speaking of the army and navy of France. As if to prevent the possibility of being again accused of indifference to the defence of the country, he repeated his declaration of willingness to vote even a hundred millions to repel attack, if attack could be shown to be possible. It was perhaps some answer to Mr. Cobden that, as Sir John Pakington remarked, his personal knowledge of what is doing in the French dockyards does not come down to the present year or to the last. But this was no reply to Mr Lindsay's motion, which specified the two last years as the period on which information was wanted. So, then, it was left to Lord Palmerston to show reason why demand should not be conceded. Here are the sentences which represent with verbal fidelity the spirit in which our Prime Minister addresses himself to a question of such European gravity:—

"The two speeches of the hon. member for Sunderland and the hon. member for Rochdale had no bearing on the question now under discussion, but turned upon a simple comparison between the existing navy of France and the existing navy of England. Now, the hon. member for Rochdale seems to be excessively angry with us. (A laugh.) He accuses me of indiscretion, of levity, and of every possible breach of every possible duty that is incumbent upon a Prime Minister. I receive these accusations from him with the utmost possible quietness. (Cheers and laughter.) I differ so entirely from the hon. member, that it is quite natural I should feel proud of being the object of the hon. member's attacks. He said that I am actuated by an idea. Sir, I am actuated by an idea. My idea seems never to have entered the fertile brain of the hon. member. It is that England ought to be defended, that her navy ought not to exist without dockyards, and that they should be placed in a safe position against sudden attacks. That is an idea that never entered into the mind of the hon. member. (Cheers.)

"I say that the hon. member for Rochdale is in a state of blindness and delusion which renders him unfit to be listened to by the country as an adviser on matters of this sort. (Cheers and counter cheers.) When the hon. member deals in matters that he understands—when he descants on questions of free trade and commerce—we generally listen to the hon. gentleman with the utmost deference and respect. He understands that subject; he is imbued with sound principles, and his conclusions command our assent. But he goes beyond his *crepidam* on such matters as these. (A laugh.) When he descants on our naval and military defences he goes beyond the scope of his knowledge, and beyond the reach to which his understanding has extended—('Oh!' and a laugh)—and he becomes most dangerous adviser for this House and the country. ('Oh!') Why, sir, I say it is so, because the hon. member declares that it is presumption in any one to state that he is not as anxious for the honour, and dignity, and defence of the country as any man living.

"It is blindness and infatuation on the part of the hon. member to entertain these views, and I am astonished that he should not be conscious of that which any man who has thought at all on this subject must comprehend."

We pass over for the present the meagre and misleading show of argument by which Lord Palmerston evades the charge of exaggeration. We set on one side, as irrelevant, to the immediate issue, questions of the comparative worth in workmanship of the wages paid in French and English dockyards. For we want to fix the attention of the House of Commons and the country upon the style in which Lord Palmerston conducts a controversy heavily affecting, not only the public expenditure but the public confidence in public men. The real and paramount question is, not of the defence of our coast, but of the reputation of our statesmen. Let Lord Palmerston say what he will—whether in deliberate malice or in wrathful levity—there is but one feeling among Edglishmen as to the necessary impregnability of our coasts; and an equal capacity among all intelligent, persons to judge of the degree and method of protection requisite. But there is another quality no less general among our countrymen. It is that of respect for the moralities of debate and the unwritten code of political honour. Lord Palmerston, it must be boldly said, is a flagrant offender against both. The sentences we have quoted are an outrage upon the decencies of Parliamentary discussion.

LITERATURE.

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

(From the London Review, July 12.)

The distinguished Mohammedan prince and ruler of Egypt who was entertained on Saturday in the Lord Mayor's Egyptian Hall no less deserves a place in our gallery of notable living persons. As he is virtually a monarch in the exercise of most of the ordinary powers of internal government, the best measure of his character and ability may be found in a brief review of his reign. Happily for his own fame, and for the welfare of a people in his charge, the history of Egypt for eight years past supplies the best evidence of his personal merit. A biographical sketch of Mohammed Said Pasha will therefore do him justice in dealing chiefly with the domestic politics of his semi-independent State.

He was born in 1822, the fourth son of Mohammed Ali, by one of his wives. This lady was a Circassian, superior, perhaps, in some qualities of mind and character, to most of the Eastern women, for we learn that she devoted herself assiduously to the early education of her only child. His father, being ambitious to found a new dynasty, whose revolutionary pretensions must be upheld by the personal activity of its princes, took care to have Mohammed Said well trained for the public service. After learning all that the Moslem doctors of law and of divinity could teach him, and practising the rules and exercises which Turkish custom prescribes, he was turned over to König Bey, or Mathieu Auguste König, a Frenchman who had for many years been settled at Cairo, as professor of Frankish literature and science in the college of Djihad Abad. From this tutor the prince, then twelve years old, acquired a fair knowledge of the French language and of European history, as well as of mathematics and physics, with especial application to military tactics. Though he showed much aptitude for these studies, he soon desired more active occupation. His father, having observed that the King of England then reigning, William IV., had once served as a midshipman in our fleet, launched Mohammed Said in the naval profession. On board one of the Egyptian frigates, in the port of Alexandria, or cruising about the Archipelago, and along the Syrian shore, he worked with other lads, wearing the same uniform and obeying the same discipline as they did.

Mohammed Said had not reached the age of twenty, when a change came over the political situation in Egypt. The schemes of conquest and empire, for which his restless sire had laboured with unscrupulous diligence, collapsed before the resolute opposition of Great Britain, though connived at and indirectly abbetted by France. At the moment when Arabia and Syria had been subdued by the military prowess of Ibrahim his eldest son,—when he was preparing to make himself master of Asia Minor, and possibly even to dethrone, at Stamboul, the Sultan whose allegiance he had cast off,—Lord Palmerston moved a few pieces on the diplomatic chess-board, lent our Ottoman ally the assistance of a British squadron, and stopped the game of a barbarian Levantine dominion with a very decisive checkmate. It was not quite consistent with the interests of England in India, it could not be for the security of European intercourse with the Asiatic world, to allow a powerful monarchy to be established by force of arms, commanding all the passages of traffic from one continent to the other. Syria and Arabia were therefore wrested out of the grasp of Mohammed Ali, but the hereditary viceroyalty of Egypt was settled upon him and his sons. This was giving Egypt a better chance of good government, than if it had been left to the proconsular rapacity of Pashas nominated at Constantinople and greedy to enrich themselves in their short and uncertain term of power. Yet this gift was not without its drawbacks. It depended upon the personal character of the ruler whether it should prove beneficial or afflicting to the country.

Mohammed Ali, before his designs of self-aggrandisement alarmed the political guardians of the balance of power, had been raised by English as well as by French observers, for his readiness to admit modern innovations. But after the signal defeat of his schemes of territorial acquisition, there was an end of his zeal for reforms. He had never, perhaps, really cared for civilizing institutions, except as means of augmenting his financial and military resources, for he was, after all, a barbarian at heart. His grand project had been to keep up a regular army of 160,000 men, and thereby to become the master of the Levantine world. When disappointed of that, he abandoned all his plans of domestic improvement. Ibrahim, the first heir apparent, only held the regency for a few months during Mohammed Ali's illness, but died in 1848, while Mohammed Ali lingered on till 1849. He was succeeded by Abbas, the son of Ibrahim, whose five years reign, though sunk in morose and sensual apathy, was marked by one very important measure,—the reluctant concession of the railway from Alexandria to Cairo, forced upon him by positive orders from the Porte, at the instigation of Sir Stratford Canning. So long before as 1837, as soon as the railway communication between London and Liverpool was completed, Mohammed Ali had announced to the British Government that he intended forthwith to make a railway from Alexandria to Suez. It was reserved, however, for the present Viceroy to see this undertaking performed, and but little progress was actually made in it before his time. Abbas Pasha must have diamond collars for his pet lap-dogs, but he made ruthless havoc of every profitable enterprise that his grandfather had set on foot. The cotton factories were gutted, and their machinery was thrown as so much waste metal into a lumber-room at Boulak; the Mahmoudieh canal was almost ruined, by allowing the sand and silt to choke it up: the great work of erecting dams and sluices at the head of the Delta, to regulate the Nile irrigation, was now stopped; the schools which Mohammed Ali had established were shut up, and the pupils dispersed; nay, the stupid prince was hardly to be dissuaded from breaking up the very ships of his fleet. All this while the peasantry were left a helpless prey to the cruelty and extortion of a host, of corrupt officials. No slaves, no brute cattle, ever suffered more inhuman treatment than those poor fellahs. When the *nazir* or tax-collector pounced upon some wretched village of mud-hovels with an exorbitant demand, which all their wealth was not enough to satisfy, the leading men of the community were often dragged away hundreds of miles from home, beaten for hours, and tied up for days to starve and languish under a burning sun. To these iniquities, practised under the Egyptian fiscal system previously to the reign of Mohammed Said, many European travellers have borne indignant witness. The main feature of that system was, that the Government used to buy up all the standing corps, which the cultivators were yearly obliged to sell at a regulation price in paper-money; and three months later, the taxes, with additions to any amount charged by the cupidity of the sheikhs, collectors, and provincial governors, were required to be paid in hard cash. If a fellah by some chance had any money, he dared not produce it without a preliminary beating, lest he should be suspected of concealing a larger treasure. Many villages, under this fiscal terrorism, having got into arrear with their annual contributions, simply disappeared from the face of the land. The peasants, deprived of their cattle, ceased to till or hold their fields, and escaped into the neighbouring deserts. They were likewise harassed with *corvées* of forced labour, and with a severe military conscription, levied in the most arbitrary and oppressive manner. We have not space, however, to dwell upon the miserable condition of Egypt at this period, when the factitious progress which, under Mohammed Ali, the State had once seemed to be making, was followed by a relapse into worse neglect and disorder than before. Mohammed Said, who then held the office of Grand Admiral, and resided in the palace of Gabbari at Alexandria, was nowise responsible for the misrule during his nephew's reign.

The time came at last when, by the death of Abbas Pasha, in July, 1854, the viceroyalty devolved upon Mohammed Said, as the oldest survivingeson of Mohammed Ali. As he was known to be bent on thorough reforms, his accession to power was highly obnoxious to the fanatical and retrograde party, and to those who had most influence at court in the former reign. His determined attitude, however, overawed the recalcitrants in the city of Cairo, who in the first three days, headed by the old Kajah, *Elfy* Bey, had assumed an attitude of sullen resistance. The new Pasha immediately went, as in loyalty bound, to Constantinople, that he might there do homage for his investiture to the Sultan his liege. He met with a favourable reception from the Turkish Ministers. It was just after the breaking out of the war with Russia, and Egyptian war-ships had formed part of the squadron which obstinately fought and was destroyed at Sinope. Mohammed Said hastily returned to his own dominions, in order to equip and despatch an army contingent of ten thousand men, which rendered useful service in the Crimea. The commissariat and hospitals were provided for under his own personal superintendence. On account of the valuable co-operation of the Egyptians before Sebastopol and in the defence of the Danubian fortresses, the limitation of the Viceroy's military forces to 18,000 men, which had been prescribed in 1841, was enlarged to 30,000, but in time of peace he maintains little more than half that number. It is purely a native army, for he at once dismissed the savage band of Arnaouts whom Abbas Pasha had imported.

Having alluded to this it may be well, in the brilliant list of reforms by which Mohammed Said has earned general approbation, to notice first his improvement of the system of conscription which was among the sorest plagues of Egypt under his predecessors. It is not only that the attempt to keep up an army enormously out of proportion to the amount of men and means of support which that country can afford, has been frankly renounced in accordance with the compact or injunction of 1841. The vexatious procedure of selecting the recruits at the mere caprice of the Seikh, or head man of the village, has been superseded. The Seikh, who was bound to return a certain number, chosen by himself from among the people would summon those men to quit their fields and families who were most likely to pay him for letting them off. Instead of that, registers of the male population, classified according to age, are now kept, and the quota of conscripts is drawn fairly from each class in its due turn, as is the practice in most of the European kingdoms. The sheikhs, or local aristocracy, are no longer permitted to exempt their own sons from liability to this service, in common with their fellow-citizens. It cost Said Pasha no small trouble to carry this point. He convened a meeting of deputies of the sheikhs, and told them, if they did not wish to have an army of Albanian mercenaries established in the country, they must agree to share, equally with the poorest fellahs, the patriotic duty of its defence. They promised to comply; but next day the Viceroy's palace at Tantah was besieged by a clamorous mob of women, the wives and concubines of the neighbouring sheikhs, wildly scolding and cursing His Highness for this proposal to abolish the privilege enjoyed by their sons. The gates were closed against these viragoes, and their imprecations were spent in vain. They next trooped off to the railway station hard by, where they seized the luckless superintendent, and reviled him with the bitterest eloquence of their sex, calling him the son of Sheitan, who would carry off their children to the wars in his chariot of fire. It is probable they would have torn him limb from limb, but he ran away from them, and took refuge in the viceregal palace of Mohammed Said Pasha; with equal courage and good sense, disdained to check by force or to chastise this shrill demonstration of female fury. But he plainly made known that any of their husbands who should refuse to obey the new law of conscription would, as a rebel, be visited with capital punishment. Two such cases presently occurred, and an example was accordingly made of them, since which the law has been punctually obeyed. The common people have been, in a great degree, reconciled to the obligation of serving in the army, by the very short term of service now exacted, the liberal provision made for the soldier's comforts, and the universality of militia duty. The law contemplates that every young man in Egypt, of whatever rank, shall be called upon once in his lifetime to pass under martial discipline, but, on the average, they are not kept away from their homes more than one year. The habits, intelligence, and spirit of the rising generation will certainly be improved by this change. It is but a few years since the Egyptians were wont to shrink with abject dread and loathing from the harsh and hopeless condition of soldiership; at the approach of recruiting officers to a village all its grown-up men would fly into the desert, or hide themselves in the ancient tombs, until their mothers and sisters, by threats of torture or to save their homesteads from pillage, were forced to betray their concealment. Such was the abject state of the people ruled over by Mohammed Ali, whose energetic tyranny was not, like the prudent and humane government of his son now reigning, directed to the happiness.

Other measures, promptly adopted by the present Viceroy, have made a beneficent revolution in the entire industrial economy of Egypt. The *corvées* have been put an end to, and the peasant no longer fears that his horse or his dromedary, his ox or his ass, will be taken from him, or that himself will be driven away, in the busiest season, to do unpaid work for the State. In the land system which is the foundation of all, there has practically been a complete change. Mohammed Ali had declared himself to be the sole proprietor of the soil throughout Egypt. He gave orders, each year, what crops should be cultivated by the peasants in each district respectively, and when the harvest was reaped he took the whole produce himself and exported it for sale. The agriculture and commerce of the country were managed by its master. Under this system the fellahs were sadly defrauded with false weights and measures, in the payment they got for their grain, rice, indigo, or cotton, when they brought it into the Government warehouses. It is true that the system introduced by Mohammed Said does not yet give the cultivators an absolute freehold, but they are recognized as quasi-proprietors, having the clear usufruct of their land secured to them for ever, on condition of paying the land-tax. They are allowed to cultivate it as they please, and to dispose of its produce for themselves. The Government, having ceased to be a great mercantile monopolist, no longer takes its revenue in kind. The restrictions on trade and all private enterprise are removed. The internal Customs' barriers, and the *octroi* chargeable at the entrance of different towns or provinces, 8 per cent. *ad valorem*, are no longer exacted. The Egyptains, a laborious and frugal race, will soon make theirs a rich country, with the industrial liberty they now enjoy.

The financial credit of the State is now deservedly high, as we have just seen from the success of the recent loan, and from the fact that Government bonds are readily discounted at 4½ per cent. When Said Pasha inherited the principality, its finances were in sad confusion. The arrears of contributions then due from the village communities, in spite of the violent exactions we have described, were enormous. He at once granted remissions to the amount of 80 million piastres, or about one-sixth of the whole revenue at that time. Moreover, on commuting the taxation levied in produce for an equivalent in ready money, he allowed them a twelvemonth's grace, in consideration of the scarcity of cash. This indulgence, made practicable by strict economy in the public expenditure, has not been thrown away. Money is now plentiful in Egypt, and the taxes are regularly paid. As with the conscription, so also with the collection of revenue, the burthen is now made a personal liability, for which the citizen is individually responsible, instead of employing the head men or sheikhs, as middlemen, to extort a certain sum from each village.

The first principle, in fact, that was adopted in the present viceroy's organic reforms of the administration, was to deliver the people from the abusive rule of petty local officials, and bring them into more immediate relations with the national government. With this view the provincial satraps, or *moudirs*, who had been almost absolute except with regard to the power of life and death, and whose authority had become detestable from their acts of injustice and rapine, were set aside. Their functions have devolved upon *maimours*, or prefects of departments, more amenable to central control, like the prefects in France. Nor did he neglect to amend the constitution of the central government itself, and, with unquestioned sincerity, to offer some guarantees against the excesses of despotism. A Council of State was created, to deliberate upon all important decrees before they should receive his signature, and the efficiency of its resolutions has been proved by the rejection of some projects emanating from the viceregal Cabinet. The Ministers of State are held duly accountable, and the finance budget is carefully audited. An approach has thus been made towards constitutional government so far as is consistent with the absolutist form and with the absence of representative assemblies.

The Viceroy gave early attention to purifying the judicial institutions, in which a great deal of corruption had long prevailed. The judges and magistrates owed their nomination to the Grand Cadi, who was himself appointed by the Porte. The Egyptian Government had no control over them whatever. By the old Mohammedan traditions, all courts of civil and criminal law were privileged with an ecclesiastical character, which quite took their acts out of reach of the State authority. In the Pasha's dominions, justice was perverted for bribes by a venal set who had purchased with bribes at Constantinople their prelatical offices as delegates from the Commander of the Faithful. Mohammed Said, whose faithful allegiance to the Sultan was beyond suspicion, obtained an express concession of the prerogative of appointing the judges in Egypt, and has thus been enabled to check their prevarications.

Complete religious toleration has been established in his reign, though he is a much better Moslem in life and belief than Abbas Pasha, who was worst, it is said, to boast himself a disciple of Voltaire. The Jews, the Copts, the Armenians, the Greeks, the Latins, and the Protestant Christians, may worship openly and undisturbed. Religious fanaticism never breaks the peace in the valley of the Nile, nor even at Alexandria, where it has been exhaled from many hostile creeds in every age. A Christian lately held the governorship of the province of Soudan, and an infant child of the Viceroy's was entrusted to the arms of an English nursemaid. Popular instruction, of course, so far as it depends on government patronage, maintains the faith of Koran. It is presided over by a Council, which bestows aid and guidance upon the primary schools, in which Arabic reading and writing and arithmetic, are freely taught; the middle-class schools, which give instruction also in the Turkish language, in geography and history, in mathematics and drawing; and the colleges where technical instruction, such as engineering, surveying, and military science, with the European languages and music, is imparted. A school of medicine has existed in Egypt for many years, and is now pretty well attended. The plan, which Mohammed Ali commenced, of sending a number of young men to the universities of France, Germany, and England, for their more advanced studies, has been carried on by the present ruler with marked success.

Such has been the civilizing and truly liberal policy of this Egyptian prince. By him the abolition of slavery, which had been announced by Mohammed Ali, was performed. With a small army, rendered more available by the railroad, the electric telegraph, and a flotilla of steamboats on the Nile, he speedily repressed the incursions of Bedouins from the wilderness hovering along the edge of the uncultivated land. Egypt is now a country where life and property are very much safer than in the vicinity of Papal Rome.

Among the great works of public utility accomplished since Mohammed Said Pasha came into power, the clearing out of the Mahmoudieh Canal was managed in a style which compares most favourably with the achievement of Mohammed Ali in making the canal some forty years before. In 1819, by the wilful and relentless enterprise of Mohammed Ali, 300,000 fellahs were set to the task of cutting this artificial water-passage between the port of Alexandria and the Rosetta branch of the Nile, with so little care for their health and subsistence that in a few months its completion had cost more than 12,000 human lives. Along a line of twenty miles there was not a drop of water to refresh those hard-driven bondsmen toiling under an African sun. Twenty years later, when the aspiring tyrant had got tired of his grand undertakings, the canal was neglected, so that it soon became almost impassable. Mohammed Said determined to remove the huge accumulation of sand and mud, estimated at 3,000,000 cubic metres, without losing any more time. It was calculated by M. Mongel, his chief engineer, that if each labourer were to remove one cubic metre and a half per day, 67,000 men would do the whole job in a month. Orders were, therefore, sent forth to every province and district that, according to their population, they should send to the rendezvous a given number of hands. One shovel was provided for each group of five men, and while this tool was handled by the leader, another man loaded a basket, and three ran with it, or passed it along, to deposit the contents on the line marked out for a fine new road or causeway, ten metres in width, to be thus formed. The station of each working party being shown by numbered posts, there was not the slightest confusion. In twenty-two days the work was finished; the canal re-opened, the road also made, and the workmen, who really mustered above 100,000 altogether, went back to their homes without the loss of a single man; for while not overtasked, they had been properly sheltered and fed, and medical skill was present to deal with the only five cases of sickness that did occur. This, indeed, was an excellent result of administrative method and care.

The railway which has been mentioned was brought to completion by foreign skill and capital, with the efficacious furtherance of this enlightened Viceroy. On the first day of 1857 it was opened for traffic as far as Cairo. Passing by the shore of Lake Mareotis, the trains had to be placed upon a raft to cross the river, and thence, harnessed again to the steam-engine, were swiftly drawn through a fertile and populous alluvial plain, which, like Holland or Lombardy, is enriched by the multiplication of waters, and where the frequent villages, or cupolaed and minaretted towns with their surrounding palm-groves, betoken that Lower Egypt, well governed, should be a prosperous land. The railway, from the great seaport to the capital city, was used beyond expectation by the natives themselves, paying ten francs for third-class fare. Meanwhile, for the conveyance of the Indian mail and of English passengers that way, the Government strenuously promoted its continuance from Cairo to Suez. It was no longer tolerable that all our fortnightly political and mercantile correspondence with Asia and Australia should jog over the desert on a camel's back. Once it happened, absurdly enough, that the patient animal, taking fright, ran away, and the mail-bags, after being missed for a week or two, were at length found at a distance in the pathless wilderness, still strapped to the poor beast's carcase, which the vultures had nearly devoured. This Viceroy has seen to the performance of that promise which his father volunteered in 1837. By the steady labour of twelve thousand men, whose rations of fresh bread or biscuit arrived every morning for breakfast as they advanced further day by day in the construction of the desert rail-road, the work was funished within the appointed time. We cannot yet cite the much-disputed enterprise of the Suez Canal as a practical success. Mohammed Said has taken in hand, besides, many projects of undoubted usefulness, such as steam coasting navigation in the Red Sea, and a steam-towing company up the Nile, with other plans for the accommodation of both inland and maritime commerce. Agriculture, for which the soil, the climate, and the wonderful river of Egypt afford such vast resources, has had much of his care. His younger brother, Halim Pasha, has got reaping-machines and thrashing-machines; he has even got a steam plough; while cotton-gins and sugar-mills have been erected for the manipulation of his most valuable produce. The Viceroy's efforts, indeed, to improve various branches of manufacture are attested by the admirable specimens now to be seen in the Egyptian Court of our Great Exhibition, including the finest and most durable tissues of silk, cotton, or Woollen, from the looms of Cairo; fine pottery, cutlery, saddlery, embroidery, and jewellery, besides a stand of rifles, by the famous M. Minie, whose services have been engaged as Director of the Egyptian arsenal. The contributions, too, from the Viceroy's Museum of Antiquities at Cairo afford us an interesting proof of his superiority to the